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10 June Proceedings

Summary of Speeches, Remarks at 10 Jun Session

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[Editorial Report] Rio de Janeiro TVE in Portuguese at 1338 GMT on 10 June resumes its live coverage in progress, of the UNCED from the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro.

Finnish delegate Paavo Vayrynen is speaking. He says that institutional positions must be linked to UN programs. Finland feels encouraged after recent restructuring meeting. Finland wants a special session to evaluate the UNCED conference and its results. He ends at 1340 GMT.

At 1340 GMT Spanish Public Works and Transportation Minister Jose Borrel says that we have fought a battle to preserve natural resources. In the forest area, the 10th world conference organized in Paris by FAO has set the basis for preservation and valorization of forests now submitted for approval in this conference. Concerning fishing, forestation, and progress in other areas, the FAO has been consulted. Within 30 years, we hope to improve in the nutrition sector.

Concerning consumption, it is obvious that we must begin a revolution to change lifestyles and ways of consumption. The time has come to note that production is noble and nutrition habits can lead to damage to nature. He says that the Agenda 21 has financial obligations for all but especially the international institutions. He ends at 1353 GMT.

The next speaker is an unidentified Luxembourg representative who begins to speak at 1353 GMT. He says that economic matters, not the environment, are the central point of this conference. He adds that protecting nature is natural. Protection of environment and human beings must be vertical. He says that the work of world representatives of science and technology is encouraging.

Luxembourg participates in this conference seeking to reach solutions to world problems. As an industrialized country, Luxembourg does not want to escape responsibility for preserving natural resources. He says that the burden must be distributed equally.

Yesterday Luxembourg signed the Biodiversity and Climate Changes Treaties and will confirm them as soon as possible through Congress. Luxembourg approves the preparation of the Rio Declaration for regional ecological programs. He ends at 1404 GMT.

At 1405 GMT Representative Bagbeni from Zaire begins to speak. He says that the Rio Conference is a meeting point to give and to receive. The main objective is to establish a basis from which to organize and to guarantee the planet's future. He says that in Zaire, land reserves account for 8 percent of its territory.

He says that 20 percent of Zaire's population live in large cities. We have many problems such as promiscuity, pollution of water, and transport. The issue of a world charter on earth has not yet been discussed here in Rio, and he says that it is the main objective of this conference.

Concerned over international cooperation, Zaire signed several agreements and treaties for preservation of nature and natural resources, including the Washington treaty etc. He recalls the important role played by Zaire in Switzerland together with other countries to transfer elephants from Annex 1 to Annex 2 which is a symbol of biodiversity in Africa. White rhinoceros which disappeared in other countries still survive in Zaire.

He adds that Zaire does not have sufficient resources to carry out projects. Zaire has to fight against poverty, deforestation, burning forests, and an energy based on wood; these are creating problems. He says that Zaire will sign the Rio Declaration. It considers the Biodiversity Treaty essential for equal distribution of wealth and preservation of species. He says that this list of treaties needs consultative dialogue, and the fact that these treaties are being signed does not mean that sovereignty is being relinquished. Regarding the Climate Changes Treaty, Zaire will sign it, thus making its position similar to those of Africa.

Zaire congratulates EC countries and Japan for efforts to reduce gasses that produce the greenhouse effect.

Zaire approves the plan for creating a committee to study sustainable development and feels that each country must prepare its own Agenda 21 and its national specifications. Establishment of Agenda 21 also implies transfer of technologies and most specifically of biotechnology. We need moral and ethical changes. He calls for more resources for Agenda 21 of the Biodiversity and Climate Changes Treaties, adding that Zaire promises to implement resolutions from this conference for the good of this and future generations. He ends at 1433 GMT.

At 1434 GMT, the secretary of foreign affairs of Micronesia begins to speak. He says that the federated states of Micronesia is a group of islands in the Pacific that has been independent for only 10 years.

He says that his nation wants to live in harmony with nature. He says that Micronesia has limited resources. He expresses concern over the future of several species on the islands. Pollution is also causing concern. Evidence of this can be seen in coastal waters affecting our coral seas. He adds that his nation has worked wholeheartedly with the United Nations and hopes for an agreement on biodiversity. Micronesia has suffered storms in the past in addition to drought caused by El Nino. He says that he hopes to fulfill all obligations and will seek to fulfill Agenda 21. He ends at 1450 GMT.

The next speaker is Colombian Vice Foreign Minister Andres Gonzalez who begins to speak at 1450 GMT. He says that Colombia subscribes to the Latin American dream of conciliating development with environment.

One year ago, the Colombian people decided to renew all institutional organizations. The new constitution now contains policies where fundamental rights of citizens under healthy environment are highlighted. Within this same constitution, environment and rights of Indian people are protected.

He says that his country is enthusiastic about consensus achieved by all parties on necessary regulation to control resources. Countries that have technology must be interested in the progress of others. He adds that with conviction and security his country will sign the Biodiversity and Climate Changes Treaties.

He says that sovereignty and the nonintervention in domestic affairs must be respected. He adds that his country does not agree with UN treatment of protection of environment, especially regarding creating a commission for sustainable development.

The world must assume commitment for transfer of technology to developing countries. Colombia supports creating of a set of financial global and regional economic systems that will stem from national resources and international resources.

At 1508 GMT there is a 2-minute break in transmission.

Transmission continues with Australian representative Roslyn Kelly speaking. She says that Australia is one of the dryest climates. Special measures are being adopted to reduce greenhouse-effect gas emissions.

Australia has already signed the Climate Changes and Biodiversity Treaties, and she urges all other countries to sign them. Forests are part of ecosystem. Australia supports a resolution on forests. Regarding the financial situation, Australia agrees to funds for the environment.

She says that the end of all nuclear tests is an urgent matter as is the decline in producing weapons. She ends at 1524 GMT.

The next speaker is the unidentified president of the Asian Development Bank. He begins to speak at 1525 GMT saying that to achieve all objectives, we have placed protection of environment as the main objective in our agenda. Today we are responsible for almost 20 percent of all our programs for environment protection.

This conference and Agenda 21 have critical goals that include setting guidelines for all responsible organizations including the Asian Development Bank. Agenda 21 is enormous but vital to achieve objectives. Agenda 21 must be regionalized and priorities must be set.

He says that the Asian Development Bank sponsored a conference on environment in Asia, prepared by the United States and UN Development Program, and another in Bangkok. He says that his bank could organize a large number of loans for environmental projects. This will imply increasing the planned capital.

He says that the Asian Development Bank happily joined the preparatory work of this conference and hopes to continue with follow up work. He ends at 1537 GMT.

At 1537 GMT the next speaker is Albano Franco of the international chamber of commerce of the Nongovernmental Organization.

He says that he wants to create conditions through which businessmen will work and carry out environmental reforms. Governments must be consistent regarding the control of the environment and the quest for sustainable development. Free and equitable international trade is necessary. This is the key for the reasonable use of natural resources. He ends 1549 GMT.

The next speaker is unidentified chairman of African Development Bank, who begins at 1550 GMT. He says that the northern region of Africa faces the increasing danger of an expansion of the desert. He adds that the African forests are also facing destruction. He says that he seeks solutions to African problems. Increased resources means economic readjustments to allow sustainable development and the elimination of poverty and hunger. He ends at 1602 GMT, and Nigerian Foreign Minister General Ike Nwachuku begins.

He says that Africa today is facing additional environmental problems such as supply of drinkable water, erosion of land, and desertification of land, yet it is assuming a role of fighting this situation. Africa is concerned over dumping of toxic wastes.

He says that Africa is still facing economic problems. The debt takes most of our resources. We need to solve poverty and hunger. He says that technology transfer is also important for Africa. He ends at 1618 GMT.

The next speaker is Swiss Federal Counselor Cotti who begins to speak at 1618 GMT stressing the importance of UNCED. He says that we lament that we have not been able to set clear objectives in this treaty.

Regarding financing of Agenda 21, he says that his government has promised to increase contributions through bilateral agreements. He says that nuclear or other accidents can cause catastrophes. He says that his country is willing to provide additional funds once total activities are in effect and to cooperate to prevent catastrophes. He ends at 1633 GMT.

At 1633 GMT an unidentified Spanish representative begins to speak. He says that our awareness to act jointly has also increased to help survival of future generations. He says that the education of women and their integration into society is an important and positive result of this conference. He adds that the problems of his country are different from those of our partners in Europe. Erosion and waste will be our main problems in the future.

Spain is looking for better development of agrarian production and the prevention of erosion. He says that Spain will make more efforts in this direction. In the case

of developing countries, sustainable development is necessary and will require resources. Spain is willing to make equitable efforts together with other EC members.

He says that ecological problems are inseparable from North-South relations. He ends at 1653 GMT. The conference is recessed at 1653 GMT for lunch, and is scheduled to resume at 1800 GMT.

At 1811 GMT the Bangladesh Foreign Affairs Minister Mustafizur Rahman begins to speak. He says that the Bangladesh prime minister wanted to be here, but internal concerns prevented her from attending. He says that it may not be too late to revert the current environmental process. Gas emissions are a problem; excessive consumption and waste disposal are not the only problems facing the environment. His country has 180 million inhabitants and 54,000 square miles of territory and is among the world's densest population countries. Eradication of poverty is essential for our development. Bangladesh has low land and a large delta area. This vulnerability is more noticeable in low lands. An environmental policy has already been announced. A bill has been submitted on nuclear issues in order to overcome concerns in this area.

He says that Bangladesh is expecting funds. He adds that Bangladesh has contributed very little to the current environmental problems. He says that he expects this conference to take appropriate measures to pay indemnization because Bangladesh is not responsible for contamination. He says that broad measures must be implemented in the foreign debt area. He ends at 1833 GMT.

The next speaker is Irish Environment Minister Michael Smith Ireland, who begins speaking at 1833 GMT. He says that awareness of environmental problem is great. The task of the UNCED is to build a new egalitarian world order. He says that unemployment levels in his country are unacceptably high. He hopes that his European partners will help.

He says that Ireland will contribute to EC initiative to stabilize carbon dioxide emissions. He says that he firmly supports the UNCED project to protect forests and fight desertification. He says that Ireland will sign the Biodiversity Treaty, adding that Agenda 21 is very important for UNCED.

Ireland is especially interested in the chapter on water in Agenda 21. He says that sustainable development is the only viable alternative for both poor and rich. He comments that EC and UN organizations are important to protect environment, adding that the Irish Government wants sustainable development. He ends at 1847 GMT.

At 1849 GMT, Arab League Secretary General 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid begins to speak. He says that there must be peace in his region which continues to be torn by wars. He adds that there still is no just solution to the Palestinian cause and this affects the environment.

He suggests that all parties unite to achieve sustainable development, adding that energy resources must be safely used. Efforts must be made to help developing countries. He welcomes the proposal by some developed countries to assign 0.7 percent of their GDP [gross domestic product] to developing countries.

He says that sustainable development must be viable and action must be taken to cut military spending. He suggests that the Arab territories be declared free of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons. He ends at 1904 GMT.

At 1905 GMT, Sadako Ogata of the UN Commission for Refugees begins speaking. Chronic emigration, like that taking place in Africa, can increase environmental problems, she says. The commission wants to encourage refugees to help improve the environment. The return of refugees to their homeland is the most viable and best solution, she adds.

Malaysian Foreign Minister Abdullah bin Haji Ahmad Badawi begins speaking at 1923 GMT. We support the principle that whoever pollutes pays for it, he says. The North must help the South accelerate its development. He says that the UNCED has failed to adequately deal with transnational industries' responsibility for environmental damage, adding that developed countries are not committing themselves to implementing the conference's main topics: the Climate Changes and Biodiversity Treaties.

Hisham Muhyi-al-Din Nazir, Saudi Arabia's petroleum and mineral resources minister, begins speaking at 1937 GMT. He says Saudi Arabia has tried to build industries in accordance with international standards and to keep pollution to a minimum. We are doing everything possible to reach our development without degrading the environment. He mentions the Gulf war as the worst ecological crisis in the nation's history and says international laws should be reviewed to prevent crimes against the environment such as during the Gulf war. Nations must review their tax system in relation to pollution, he says, adding, oil already is paying a lot of taxes; this resource is paying unjust and excessive taxes. Producers must either increase production or reduce consumption, he adds. Solutions must be based on carefully conducted studies based on scientific evidence and taking justice into account, he concludes.

Eduardo Portela of UNESCO speaks next. He says that education, science, and culture are very important for development, adding that one cannot speak about development without addressing illiteracy. He concludes that sustainable development is not possible without education. He ends at 2023 GMT.

Gaspard Ruhumuliza, Rwanda's commerce, industry, and artisanry minister, begins speaking at 2024 GMT. "Environmental issues are embedded in the difficult economic climate," he says. Our great problem is the lack of equilibrium between development, population growth, and preservation of environment, he adds.

Rwanda is happy with the Climate Changes and Biodiversity Treaties and hopes their recommendations will be implemented as soon as possible, he says. He ends at 2047 GMT.

Next the Intertribal Organization representative Marcos Terena speaks. He says, "Indians have always lived according to sustainable development." He defends the rights of Indian groups around the world and proposes the creation of a fund to help Indians.

Cook Islands Fisheries Research Secretary Patricia Cuara begins speaking at 2111 GMT. The Cook Islands support the documents that will be signed at the conference and is particularly interested in protection of the seas.

Liberian presidential representative Bismark Kuyon begins speaking at 2123 GMT. "Desertification, the debt, and trade conditions between developing and developed countries need urgent solutions," he says. The Liberian representative suggests a dedicated effort to strengthen UN efforts to find the funds to implement Agenda 21. He ends at 2131 GMT.

At 2133 GMT Oceania Regional Development Secretary Vili Fuavao begins speaking. The secretary says that the Pacific islands "have lived sustainable development for thousand of years" but those levels are no longer acceptable, adding, "we must always fight in favor of the protection of biodiversity."

Hernan Bravo Trejos, Costa Rica's environment minister, begins speaking at 2147 GMT. "Poverty is the cause and effect of the deterioration of the environment," he says. Countries with economic leadership must exercise their leadership to achieve sustainable development, he adds. Costa Rica proposes the creation of an Earth council to supervise the implementation of Agenda 21. He says that the nation will sign the Climate Changes and Biodiversity Treaties.

DPRK representative Kang Hui-won begins speaking at 2159 GMT. He says: "We support the Group of 77 position, and we will do everything possible to support their proposals, but development is not possible without lasting peace. We demand the suspension of aggressive exercises in the world; we support the creation of nuclear-free zones, he says. The DPRK is not totally satisfied with the Biodiversity Treaty and Agenda 21 but they represent a first step in the right direction, he says.

Croatian representative Zvonimir Separovic begins speaking at 2207 GMT. War is the environment's worst enemy, he says before describing some of the war damage in Croatia. The UNCED documents should include the crime of war—eco-genocide, he says. Croatia will sign the UNCED documents, he adds. Special legislation is needed to control aggressive behavior, he concludes.

Libya's permanent representative to the United Nations, 'Ali Ahmad al-Hudayri, begins speaking at 2220 GMT. He says that Libya has suffered because of wars and demands compensation and technical assistance from the warring parties in World War II to help clean up leftover mines. The developed countries' fleets are blamed for polluting the Mediterranean Sea and dumping tons of toxic wastes into it. He says Libya answered the UN Security Council's resolutions but it ignored Libya's answer and imposed sanctions. "The Security Council must solve conflicts between countries, not apply sanctions," he says. Technology transfer is necessary to combat the environment's degradation, he says. He ends at 2244 GMT.

At 2245 GMT The Gambian water resources and environment minister, Sarjo Touray, begins speaking. He says that the Biodiversity and Climatic Changes Treaties are positive developments and asks that desertification and drought be included in environmental talks. We cannot pay our debt, develop, and care for the environment, he says. "We need a just economic mechanism to protect the price of our products," Touray states, adding that The Gambia supports the principle that those who pollute must pay for cleaning up the environment.

American Samoa representative William Coleman begins speaking at 2258 GMT. After expressing concern about pollution in the Pacific, he says: "We will act with other Pacific nations to improve the quality of life in our region" and thanks President Bush for encouraging American Samoa's participation in the conference.

The Cypriot agriculture and natural resources minister, Andreas Gavriilidhis, begins speaking at 2307 GMT. He says the Rio Declaration and Agenda 21 will permit sustainable development, recognizing the interrelation between poverty, development, and the environment. These documents also recognize the causes of pollution: the lack of technology and resources.

International University Association President Walter J. Kamba begins speaking at 2320 GMT. "This association will dedicate itself to the fulfillment of Rio-92 decisions," he says, and universities' educational role will be important for the needs of sustainable development.

African National Congress representative Estanislaus Sandweni begins speaking at 2337 GMT. He says South Africa must develop a political democracy to allow it to confront environmental problems. We are still oppressed by apartheid; the new democratic government will have to face this problem before implementing environmental reforms, he says. "Industries in our country, with cheap black labor, produce the most horrible pollution," he says. "We will be able to solve the problems of sustainable development only with a democratic government," he adds. "South Africa also must be free of all nuclear weapons," he concludes.

At 2355 GMT Puerto Rico's Natural Resources Secretary Santos Rohena begins speaking. We should be able to guarantee all Puerto Ricans that sustainable development will be achieved together with social development, he says, adding: "Development must not be based on the destruction of nature."

At 0007 GMT on 11 June, (M.O.A. Kjeldsen) of the International Agriculture Producers begins speaking. "Agriculture, more than anything else, affects and is affected by the problems of the environment," he says, but expresses concern that the producers' association was not totally considered. He ends at 0015 GMT.

Yugoslavia's representative asks to speak from the floor in response to the Croatian delegate's earlier remarks, saying that Yugoslavia cannot accept the remarks on the origin of the war there. He says Serbia and Montenegro are ready to cooperate with all neighbors in protecting the environment.

The session ends at 0018 GMT.

Croatia's Separovic Speech

PY1106171592 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television in Portuguese 2207 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Speech by Croatian Foreign Affairs Minister Zvonimir Separovic at the UNCED, at the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro—live, in English]

[Text] Mr. President, Your Excellencies, distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen: Allow me to express my congratulations to you, Mr. President, on your election to preside over this conference. I also wish to pay tribute to the government and people of the friendly country that is Brazil. Likewise, I take this opportunity to express our sincere gratitude to the UN General Secretariat and to Secretary-General Dr. Butrus Butrus-Ghali, as well as to conference Secretary General Dr. Maurice Strong and all his staff for the great work carried out for the success of this conference.

Ladies and gentlemen, Mr. President. The Republic of Croatia is a new member of the United Nations. We are entering the family of nations at the most critical moment of our long history. We agree that humanity has reached a crucial moment in its history, and we also agree that we all need to better protect the ecosystem so that we may have a more secure and more prosperous future in relation to the environment, in order to safeguard life on earth and so that this life may be worthwhile.

Through a recent and extremely painful experience, we have learned the lesson very well that war is the worst of all causes of destruction of human life and the environment.

This paper is the first to go over the problem of the relationship between war and the environment. I would like to express my gratitude to conference Secretary General Mr. Strong, who properly said, and I quote: War and preparations for war are a major source of environmental deterioration, for which reason control measures are necessary. Such measures should provide for stronger legal instruments and clear provisions to prevent environmental and military aggressions in the future, end of quote.

This important statement reflects what can be seen in my country. I also would like to show you this problem of my country, as well as in Bosnia and Hercegovina.

And there are many who were not able to come here and who are suffering aggressions that have not yet been stopped, and consequently the city of Sarajevo is about to be completely destroyed while Vukovar was destroyed two months ago. Dubrovnik is under heavy bombing and its historic sites and surroundings have been hit and destroyed.

This paper is the first to refer to relations between war and the environment. War is highly detrimental to human well-being, the environment, and human development. It is hostile to nature and human societies, denying the historical achievements of mankind.

In 1991 and in 1992, on the occasion of the last two wars—the Persian Gulf war and the war of aggression by Serbia against Croatia, Slovenia, and now against Bosnia and Hercegovina, and then against Montenegro—the environment was practically submitted to deliberate destruction and devastation. Many cultural and natural monuments, sacred buildings, towns and villages, factories, and public installations were all destroyed, and the natural environment devastated.

The ultimate goal of the military aggression was not only to achieve static advantages in the field, but also a deliberate and barbarous destruction of the highly valuable patrimony of Croatia.

To cite only some examples, we are going to mention the threats to completely and partially destroy certain natural monuments, the (Pljchicke) National Park, the Krka River, and the famous Christian (?tree) in Dubrovnik, where thousand-year-old exotic species and other trees were simply burned out, to cite only some examples.

This conference, which is known as the Earth Summit, entails a plan of action in all areas toward sustainable development on our planet. From now on, we always should take into account the aggressive nature of human behavior, which is reflected by violent action—of a military nature—against other human beings and against the environment.

There are other documents on war. The (?AEA) Convention of 1917 dealt with the problem, banning all destructive actions—collective or individual—against individuals or states, or against public authorities or organizations, by a power that occupies another nation, unless military operations call for (?unconditional surrender).

That was an attempt to make wars reasonable. Protocol One, which was an addendum to the Geneva Convention of 1949, (?provided for) the protection of war victims and the preservation of the environment. Protocol One was established in 1977. Article 35 of that protocol reads: Warfare methods that may seriously and substantially damage nature or the environment are hereby forbidden.

That was said in 1977, after the Stockholm conference. In our documents, and in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, we should condemn war and we should express concern over the consequences of military action.

We are sure that we also can include an appeal for international action against a new type of crime that could possibly be referred to as ecocide. With that idea in mind, we submitted a report on Dubrovnik as an example of flagrant ecocide. We will provide copies of this document to everyone tomorrow morning.

Let me now talk about other issues. My country is now confronted with serious environmental problems that were inherited from the totalitarian communist system. Like in many other socialist countries, development aimed at production growth, regardless of the environmental consequences.

We see this situation in the examples of concentration of industrial development in a limited number of places and investment concentrated in areas in which location was important for production, either because of environmental advantages or because it was important for industrial development.

I obviously cannot mention all the topics, because there is not enough time, but I would like to mention some specific problems. I will simply say that my country is highly interested in resolving its environmental and development problems through the adoption of global measures.

We will sign the basic documents that were designed for this conference on economic policies for accelerating sustainable development in small towns, cities, and villages; on biodiversity; on sea and coastal resources; and on radioactive waste. We also will support the institutions that will promote sustainable development.

We are satisfied to be here at this conference, and we support the efforts by those who have worked hard to design those documents, which are highly valuable to mankind.

Mr. President, in conclusion I might say the following: This Earth Summit, which should save the Earth, is coming a bit late. But it is still in time. Our contribution to this conference focuses on an environmental pact that was motivated by war. What we primarily need is to put an end to all wars.

Later, at a second stage, we have to put an end to pollution as a precondition for creating a better world that will be safer, greener, and healthier for everyone.

In order to resolve current environmental problems, we should carefully watch man's uncontrolled, selfish, unreasonable, and aggressive behavior. We can change our actions in order to improve our organizations through stricter laws, education, and special and appropriate measures at all levels.

We should take joint action because no country will be able to attain those goals by itself. Each one of us, individually and as a whole, should save life on our planet. Thank you, very much.

Libyan Delegate Speaks

PY1106030492 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television in Portuguese 2220 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Speech by 'Ali Ahmad al-Hudayri, Libyan permanent representative to the United Nations, at the UNCED at the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro; live, in Arabic with simultaneous translation into Portuguese]

[Text] In the name of God. Mr. Chairman, distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen:

On behalf of my delegation, I would like to express our happiness in seeing you presiding over such an important international forum.

We are confident that this conference's work will be crowned with success thanks to your leadership and outstanding skills and your ability.

You can be certain that my delegation will always be willing to cooperate for the success of this conference, which the international family has granted great importance and great hopes.

At this time I must express our appreciation to the friendly government and people of Brazil for the warm reception and hospitality with which we were welcomed from the very minute of our arrival in this marvelous city.

Mr. Chairman, the holding of an UNCED forum is a historical event of maximum importance. In addition to drawing the world's attention to the dangers threatening the environment, this conference shows the international community's determination to undertake actions to try to safeguard our earth, our world, and our life-styles from all perils.

At this time I will not go into detail about the challenges that humanity currently is facing due to the degradation of the environment and the ecosystem. These issues already have been extensively discussed and explained by the UN organizations, by international organizations, and by nongovernmental organizations. I hereby wish to pay tribute to all these organizations for their excellent work.

What I would like to state at this time is that these challenges require we all give maximum attention to development and environmental issues. We should work jointly to overcome them, taking into account the role that each of us should play in this on the basis of a fair and equitable distribution of responsibilities.

We also should attain agreements on specific measures regarding the duties and obligations of all states in keeping with the responsibilities and potential of these states.

Mr. Chairman, the factors affecting development and the environment are numerous and diverse. Despite this fact, their impact affects all of us through acid rain, the destruction of the rain forests and lakes, the shrinking of the biodiversity, the pollution of waters, and the increasing desertification.

In this regard we cannot catch up on all the factors of their impact. In addition to their varied nature, their impact differs from one country to another and from one region to another.

Allow me, Mr. Chairman, to confine my statement to specific issues (?in this regard), matters that are the concern of many countries, including my own. They are three:

The first and the second have a direct impact on Libya's development efforts: war and pollution in the Mediterranean.

We wish to touch on the third issue regarding our solidarity with the developing countries in our efforts to reduce the toxic waste in their countries.

Mr. Chairman, Libya has suffered grave damage because of war. Mines placed in the Libyan desert by countries have really affected the lives of hundreds of people, and they impede the implementation of development programs in the areas where mines were placed after World War II [as heard]. Therefore, my country appeals to all those countries responsible for planting these mines to submit the necessary information and render the technical assistance to eliminate the waste and the mines. They should indemnify the people for the damage they caused.

From this forum dedicated to development and environment, we reassert today our appeal to all those countries interested in showing their sense of responsibility to answer the appeals issued by the international community, particularly the UN General Assembly resolutions, regarding the wastes of war.

In addition to suffering from the effects of war, the northern region of my country is threatened by the harmful effects resulting from the pollution of the Mediterranean region. We are not responsible for this situation. It has emerged as a result of the wastes discharged indiscriminately by the fleets in the region, by the production and consumption of developed countries on the Mediterranean sea coast, and by the disposal of hundreds of tonnes of pesticides in enclosed areas [as heard].

All this has resulted in an ecological imbalance that was worsened even further by some countries outside the region which are exploiting these resources.

My country already has expressed its concern over the continuation of these harmful acts, such as the excessive drainage of Mediterranean resources. By reasserting this concern today, we urge all interested parties to cease these practices and to take into account the concerns we are expressing today.

The member states of (?Nonaligned) countries on the Mediterranean coast also have experienced this situation.

In addition to these two issues, we come to the third issue that is intrinsically tied to development, that is, a considerable increase in the export and transportation of harmful toxic wastes and the emptying of these wastes by developed countries and by industrial companies and multinational corporations.

Considering the grave impact that these toxic wastes have on human life and other living organisms and on the rational development of the environment, my country supports less-favored countries and the appeals made by organizations to safeguard the environment and cease these practices, which are a crime against the countries and the peoples that inhabit the areas where these toxic wastes were deposited.

We urge the adoption of international measures to prohibit and restrict the movement and disposal of toxic wastes and other materials that negatively affect development and the environment.

Libya has participated in those efforts that have sought to safeguard the environment. This was done because of our interest in participating in all international and regional meetings held on this subject, including the 1972 development conference in Stockholm.

Libya is also aware of the grave consequences that will result from the degradation of the environment. Therefore, it has requested the holding of a special session of the UN General Assembly to study a series of issues that threaten the environment and human life such as chemical weapons; the end of desertification, and, henceforth, the use of solar energy.

In addition, Libya's interest in the environment has been expressed by adopting practical measures, the drafting of plans and programs to combat desertification, and the improvement of the environment.

National statistics show that thousands of trees have been planted, hundreds of dams have been built along with barriers to protect against the wind, and hundreds of thousands of hectares of farmland have been recovered.

Libya's interest in development and the environment is reflected in the building of an artificial river that can transport thousands of cubic meters of water from the south to the north through four-meter pipes in an area extending over 2,000 km. The first phase of this artificial river is almost finished. The necessary preparations are being made to start the second phase of the construction

program. When these two construction stages are finished, this river will yield enormous quantities of water to irrigate a portion of Libya's coastal lands that have large populations and arable lands.

Mr. Chairman, the ambitious plans to implement development and to struggle against drought and desertification already have been begun despite prevailing difficult conditions. Despite the blockade enforced by some countries, my country has been able to achieve great things. It has adapted to the situation in a way that has allowed it to implement programs and action plans to achieve these objectives.

Recent developments have limited many aspects of our activities to safeguard of the environment and for development. In this regard I would like to refer to Resolution 748 issued on 31 March.

Mr. Chairman, Libya responded favorably to Resolution 731, which (?endorsed) its response in many regional and international forums. We informed the UN secretary general of our answer. We also showed our complete cooperation in finding the complete truth concerning the Pan Am incident. Unfortunately, the Security Council ignored our cooperation and our favorable response and adopted Resolution 748, which imposed sanctions on Libya, including an air embargo.

This has resulted in negative effects such as limiting the participation of the Libyan delegation in important international events such as this conference.

The air embargo has had a negative impact on other aspects concerning the environment and development such as the nonimplementation of the stages of the artificial river in view of delays in the arrival of experts and in the signing of contracts for purchasing water pumps, and also limiting the resistance to plagues such as worms that affect (?birds).

We are aware that this international conference addresses specific areas. We also are aware that the full implementation of these [one-minute break in translation].

The UN Security Council must resolve problems between countries, not apply sanctions that may result in the isolation of many areas of the world, as is the case with the Balkans, North Africa, and the Gulf area.

Mr. Chairman, all of us have come here to attend this important and historical conference by bringing the aspirations of our people so that this meeting may achieve positive results in keeping with the seriousness of the problems we are facing.

Like other delegations, the Libyan delegation arrived with the hope that this conference will adopt effective measures that will meet our countries' expectations of this conference.

There are many issues that I will not discuss at this time. I would like, however, to explain the following: In the first place, there is a need to organize an effective international movement to study the environment and development on the basis of respect for the sovereignty of states and the upholding of the principles of justice and equity among countries in keeping with their responsibilities.

In the second place, there is a need to undertake serious action to verify the phenomena of health and poverty, which are spread throughout many developing countries and which restrict their capacity to achieve development.

3. [number as heard] (?To grant) the necessary protection and to try to attain the necessary means to face the foreign debt and the deterioration in the trade system.

4. The establishment of an international cooperation group aimed at strengthening international efforts to adopt development strategies and the decisions adopted by the group.

And finally, to facilitate the transfer of technology to developing countries under preferential trade terms because these countries are not in a condition to take on new burdens. Through the acquisition of new technology, these countries will be permitted to combat effectively the degradation of the environment.

My delegation, which has endorsed these issues, is certain that these objectives are not difficult or impossible to achieve if there is the necessary political will and a sincere willingness to strengthen and consolidate international cooperation to overcome the dangers that we are facing.

Mr. Chairman, after the surging of the environment issue and its effect on development, and in view of the fact that the discussion of these two issues are priority areas within the framework of international action programs, many conferences and seminars have been held. This international conference we are attending today is the result of the ideas and proposals that have come out of previous meetings. This conference, which will close its sessions within a few days, represents a very important starting point in a collective effort to safeguard the environment and to overcome the limitations on achieving development.

As the UN secretary general said in his opening statement, this conference is important because it not only will establish the basis for our generation, but for our children and for future generations. Therefore, we believe that the basis for future efforts lies in what we are able to achieve and the commitments we make to implement what is achieved by this conference, not through rhetoric but through goodwill and serious actions.

For our part, we in Libya will not spare efforts to achieve these goals. We will be open to cooperation and are willing to cooperate in all efforts made to achieve these objectives.

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. [applause]

Sri Lankan Prime Minister

BK1006131692 Colombo Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation International Service in English 1045 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Text] The issues of the environment and development that are the focus of attention at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro are of paramount and immediate importance to the countries of South Asia, home to 80 [as heard] percent of the world population. This was stated by the prime minister, D.B. Wijetunge, when he addressed delegates to the UN conference in the Brazilian capital last night. Mr. Wijetunge pointed out that our problems of environmental degradation and underdevelopment persist not due to our failure to address them. Damage to the global environment is largely due to the activities of developed countries through their high levels of production and consumption. In this context, the prime minister stressed that the main responsibility for correcting the present trends in global environmental degradation lies with the developed countries.

Regional 'Uneasiness' Noted Over Argentine Stand

PY1006121692 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0005 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 9 Jun (AFP-NA)—Diplomatic sources have told AFP that uneasiness has been noticeable over the past few days at the Rio Conference among Latin American representatives over the (?Argentine stand).

Referring to the reconciliatory efforts made by several Latin American countries in an effort to guarantee the success of the conference, Andres Rozental, Mexican Foreign Ministry under secretary, said in an interview with AFP on Tuesday, 9 June that Argentina was "the discordant note." He added that "in 1991 in Ghana, Argentina announced that it now belongs to the First World and abandoned the group of Nonaligned countries." He ironically said that at that time Germany joined the group as special guest and the PRC as observer.

He added that Argentina "rediscovered Latin America during the Malvinas War and since then it has forgotten us."

Other ambassadors and representatives, who asked not to be identified, made similar comments on the matter.

The small office of the Argentine delegation, similar to the office of other minor countries of the region, has been practically empty all through the conference.

Latin Countries Call Argentina 'Group Buster'

PY1106205392 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2201 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 10 Jun (EFE)—Latin American diplomats on 10 June criticized Argentina for its "group buster" attitude regarding the joint decisions of the region's countries on matters pertaining to the Earth Summit.

"The Argentines have forgotten that they discovered Latin America when we gave them support in the Malvinas conflict," the Andean Group's ambassador told EFE. The ambassador made the criticism in exchange for not being identified.

The source added that Argentina has kept a cool view regarding the common positions of the Latin American Group (Grula), with which Argentina has had serious disagreements, and, on the contrary, Argentina has lined up with the industrialized nations' demands.

Notwithstanding and changing his tone, the source indicated that with the arrival of Argentine Environment Secretary Maria Julia Alsogaray a modification has occurred in that country's position—it has become less uptight with the other Latin American nations.

Another diplomatic source recalled that Argentina became isolated within the group when the negotiations began last week, when Raul Estrada, one of its delegates, proposed a new draft of the Declaration of Rio principles, the negotiation of which concluded in April during the preparatory meetings held in New York.

Cuba's Ricardo Alarcon Joins Delegation

FL1006014692 Havana Tele Rebelde and Cuba Vision Networks in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Text] Ricardo Alarcon, Cuban first vice foreign minister, arrived in Rio de Janeiro today to join in the work of Eco 92, the UN Conference on Environment and Development. Alarcon thus joins the other representatives working on the tasks preceding the forum's final stage, which will be attended by the heads of state or government of more than 100 countries.

Already representing Cuba at the conference's meetings are Rosa Elena Simeon, the president of the Academy of Sciences; (Jorge Bolanos), Cuban Ambassador to Brazil; and a team of specialists on development and environmental protection in our country.

Commission on Sustainable Development Set Up

BK1006053992 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0404 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Text] Rio De Janeiro, June 10 (OANA-BERNAMA)—The formation of an inter-governmental institution at the highest-level is the first breakthrough in the tough negotiations at the earth summit here Tuesday.

Called the Commission on Sustainable Development, it is for monitoring the implementation of programmes and measures adopted by the historic summit of some 180 countries which entered its last week.

"There is complete consensus on the commission," said Razali Ismail, who headed a group of delegates given the task of establishing the institution.

"I think everybody is happy with the structure and role of the commission," he said, adding that it would be under the Economic and Social Council (Ecosoc) with provisions to report to the United Nations General Assembly.

Razali, who is Malaysia's chief negotiator to the meetings of officials, said the commission could be at the level of ministers.

Earlier reports said the commission would meet periodically to assess and report on the countries or organisations that fail to conform to the decisions of the Rio summit.

Dalai Lama Receives Three Death Threats

PY1006184192 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1749 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Text] Sao Paulo (Brazil), 10 Jun (EFE)—It was reported today that Tenzin Gyatso, the Dalai Lama, who is the Tibetan political and spiritual leader in exile, has received three death threats since he arrived in Brazil to attend the Earth Summit.

The Dalai Lama has a limited permit to stay in Brazil as a result of the pressure exerted by the Chinese Government, which has militarily occupied Tibet for 30 years. The threats against the Dalai Lama were received on a cellular telephone of the chairman of the committee that organized his visit to Rio de Janeiro.

Following official notification of the threats, security measures for the Dalai Lama have been tightened. When he arrived in Sao Paulo on 9 June, he was guarded by 50 bodyguards.

The Dalai Lama attended several activities at the Global Forum, a parallel event to the Earth Summit being attended by representatives of 3,500 nongovernment organizations.

Communists Blamed for Eastern European Ecology

PY1106210592 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2312 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Text] Rio de Janeiro (Brazil), 10 Jun (EFE)—European Bank President Jacques Attali said today at the Earth Summit that the communist world left a heavy heritage of ecological disasters that represents a threat to the whole planet and places humankind on the brink of a "Green War." Attali said: "If we have to allude to a region of the world where all environmental mistakes have been made, we will have to mention Eastern Europe." He termed the heritage of more than 50 years of communism in that region as "catastrophic."

He stated: "Europe no longer threatens the planet with nuclear weapons. The environmental heritage, however, is an involuntary threat to other countries."

Attali assessed the defunct communist countries' ecological problems. He said natural resources in that area were exhausted, and that seas, rivers, and land were devastated and polluted

He said: In the former Soviet Union alone, 78 species of mammals, 80 species of birds, and 37 species of reptiles might disappear. Lake Ladoga, the Baltic, and the Danube River run the serious risk of becoming dead zones.

He added that water in many cities is "barely potable" and that factories throw into the atmosphere a quarter of the gases that cause the overheating of the Earth. Attali said that Eastern Europe contradicts the argument that aggressions against the environment are the result of people's struggle to avoid starving to death. This is a thesis endorsed by most of the southern cone's poorest countries.

He noted that the Chernobyl nuclear plant accident in the former USSR proved that man can become the worst enemy of man, and that science also may cause disasters.

He said that although the "Cold War" ended, a true "Green War" is under way, and that its "main deadly arms" are the old Soviet nuclear plants and the civilian and military factories that destroy the Eastern European atmosphere and the soils. Attali said 16 of the 60 Soviet-made reactors operating in the defunct USSR have "serious failures," and that the remaining 44 need urgent repairs.

He added: "Each of them is a time bomb that can explode at any time."

Attali urged the 170 countries attending the Earth Summit to try to find quick solutions to avoid a disaster. He said: "It's now or never. If we are not careful and if we do not set up ambitious goals, the Green War will never be defeated."

He gave assurances that the European Bank "will do its best through its available but insufficient means, considering that nuclear security is not a strictly commercial issue." He said: "We need political determination to mobilize resources that do exist."

He stated that both communism and capitalism have forgotten that humanity is responsible for the "common heritage" that must be transferred to future generations so that they can live in harmony. "Otherwise, utopias are not better than barbarism, and any power is just an illusion," he concluded.

Iraq's 'Aziz Insists on Suspending Sanctions

PY1106020292 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 2300 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Text] Not all the international leaders participating in the UN Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro have come to Brazil only to discuss ecology. That is the case of Iraqi representative Tariq 'Aziz, who today granted an exclusive interview to journalist Pedro Bial.

[Begin Bial recording] The representative of the country that destroyed the Kuwaiti desert environment, Tariq 'Aziz, does not hide the fact that, for the Iraqis, the ecological fight includes suspending sanctions imposed on their country by the United Nations.

The Brazilian entrepreneurial community knows well how much they profited by their trade partnership with Iraq, Saddam Husayn's vice president said, in an attempt to gain Brazilian support for their cause. [end recording]

Goldemberg Skeptical About UNCED Treaties

PY1106021892 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 10 Jun 92 Rio 92 Section p 1

[Text] During an interview on 9 June, Jose Goldemberg, education minister and environment secretary, said he does not have many expectations on the success of the treaties to be signed within the framework of Rio-92. Goldemberg, who defended the proper use of science and technology as the most effective means of safeguarding the world's environment, expressed doubts about the real effectiveness of the treaties in upholding ethical principles.

At the end of an interview and in reference to the countries' goal of reducing the degradation of the environment, Goldemberg said: Agenda 21 is an appeal, a declaration of principles. It is like combating the population explosion by preaching virginity. It may even work, but....

Criticized by environmentalists who attended the interview, Goldemberg upheld his positions and complained about the idealist position of nongovernmental positions that, according to him, are "more interested in political rather than in specific environmental issues."

Without naming any names, Goldemberg seemed to be responding to statements made on 8 June by Jose Lutzenberger, an environmentalist and former environment secretary. According to Lutzenberger, who was replaced by Goldemberg, the Brazilian Government has yet to find the right path on the biodiversity treaty, for example. When Lutzenberger said the "Brazilian Government," he really meant Jose Goldemberg.

Goldemberg said: "What Lutzenberger said was quite uncourteous. I am a pragmatic person. I have no ecological background. But I refuse to comment on this issue any further because I do not want to play into his hands."

In response to ecologists and also to Lutzenberger, Education Minister Goldemberg preferred to present a pilot program for the preservation of the Brazilian tropical rain forests that is receiving technological and financial aid from the German Government. Goldemberg announced that the project's first installment, budgeted at $8.2 million (24.6 billion cruzeiros at the black market rate) will be released by September at the latest. The money will be used, among other things, for the management of the rain forest and the establishment of environmental protection areas.

EC Position Regarding Treaties Reported

PY1106022692 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 2300 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Report by Alexandre Garcia]

[Text] This is a set of documents still classified as highly confidential. They are separate statements to be read by the EC Council president when the EC signs the Biodiversity and Climate Changes Treaties on 12 June.

Regarding the Biodiversity Treaty, the EC says that the countries that possess biodiversity resources and the countries possessing technology to exploit those resources must share the benefits of sustainable exploitation. To learn the reason why these statements are presented separately, I have talked to the president of the EC Council of Environment Ministers:

[Begin Carlos Borrego recording] This is a way of showing that we are engaged in making greater efforts [passage indistinct] [end recording]

[Passage indistinct] EC take the initiative. EC ministers believe that the developing countries need resources to immediately begin implementing the most important development and environmental projects contemplated in Agenda 21. That is why the EC ministers will meet tomorrow morning. Then they might announce the immediate release of almost $4 billion in resources to the developing countries.

EC's Delors To Attend Summit on 13 Jun

AU1006171892 Paris AFP in English 1547 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Text] Brussels, June 10 (AFP) — Jacques Delors, chief executive of the European Community, will address the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro on Saturday [13 June], a spokesman for the E.C.'s executive European Commission said here Wednesday.

His presence will counter a boycott of the summit by the E.C.'s environmental commissioner, Carlo Ripa di

Meana of Italy, who refused to attend because he felt the E.C.'s stand on the environment was too soft.

The spokesman said that Delors had finally decided to attend the summit with other world leaders on its second-to-last day at the request of "the strongest advocates" of a strong environmental policy. He would not elaborate. But commission sources said his decision may have been made easier by the E.C.'s brightening profile at the summit.

The community agreed this week to sign a bio-diversity treaty to protect endangered animal and plant species, and to sign a commitment to cut emissions of carbon dioxide to 1990 levels by the turn of the century.

Both issues have been opposed by the United States. Ripa di Meana, however, blamed E.C. countries on the eve of the summit for refusing to commit themselves to tough environmental protection measures.

The community would not agree to levy an energy tax unless Washington also did so, and would not commit itself to boost development aid for poor countries by 50 percent to 0.7 percent of economic output by the turn of the century.

Rio Signatures Increase U.S. Isolation

PY1106033292 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 10 Jun 92 Rio-92 Section p 22

[Text] Thirty-one countries already have signed the Biodiversity Treaty, which only needed 30 signatures to be confirmed. The signatory countries now have one year to ratify the treaty. Ninety-four countries—including the entire EC—have promised to sign the agreement, thus isolating the United States, which has refused to accept it. Thirty-one countries also have signed the Climate Changes Treaty, which needs 50 signatures to be confirmed. According to diplomatic sources, more than 100 countries are going to sign the two treaties.

UK Secretary of State for Environment Michael Howard yesterday announced that his country has decided to sign the Biodiversity Treaty. Howard asserted that the financing problems—which delayed the announcement of the decision—have been overcome.

Shozaburo Nakamura, director general of the Japanese Environment Agency, yesterday announced that his country also will sign the Biodiversity Treaty. That announcement dissipated the doubts regarding Japan's position and strengthens the policy of the current government, which seeks to improve Japan's international image in the environmental field. Japan's support for the treaty also increases the isolation of the United States, which is not going to sign the document because it disagrees with the measures regarding industrial patents and the financing system.

The following countries already have signed the Biodiversity Treaty: Brazil, India, The Netherlands, Australia, Antigua and Barbuda, Poland, Romania, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Italy, Belgium, Liechtenstein, Finland, Moldova, Nauru, Botswana, Madagascar, Sweden, Yugoslavia, Tuvalu, Uruguay, Kazakhstan, Norway, Bahrain, Kuwait, Egypt, Luxembourg, Sudan, Vanuatu, and Ecuador.

Spanish Delegate Holds News Conference

PY1106034692 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1848 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 10 Jun (EFE)—Jose Borrell, Spain's top environmental preservation official, said on 10 June that Spain will sign all the treaties, agreements, and declarations released by the Earth Summit, which, in his opinion, is very similar to a "happening" [preceding word in English] and which entails "awakening the world's social and cultural awareness."

During a news conference at the Riocenter, where the Earth Summit is being held, Borrel said that Spain has not yet decided on the contribution of 0.7 percent of its GNP [gross national product], which could go "in two possible ways, either following a timetable or with smaller contributions that are delivered within shorter periods."

Borrell, who is the Spanish minister of public works and transportation, has said that the absence at the Rio conference of Ripa di Meana, the EC commissioner for the environment, was a mistake. "He should have been at this conference, and despite the criticism that could be made of the conference results and doubts concerning the feasibility of some of its commitments, it is necessary to be here to debate them," he said.

Borrell today addressed the summit's plenary session to outline the Spanish position as that of "a country that is in an intermediate development phase, between the richest countries of the West and the developing countries."

Borrell said that this is a "conference on the economy of the world" which seeks to find a consensus among more than 170 countries, which are very different communities facing very different problems. This "cannot produce very specific and immediate policies because the consensus becomes softer as it becomes broader."

The Spanish minister, for whom the worst ecological problem is starvation, said that the unfeasibility of the Western economic development model for all of mankind is a "gigantic problem of equity, of which developed societies will have to become clearly aware."

He emphasized the need to solve global environmental problems at a world level, because—in his opinion—a solution for a specific country would be useless.

Global solutions entail problems of equity and efficiency, Borrell said, adding that "in the Western world we cannot expect that the forests of the Third World

should be the filters for the cars in developed countries, or that biodiversity becomes sort of museum of natural history."

According to Borrell, "Rio may be a vanity fair" because when all the countries of the world get together, represented by their governments and social groups, to study a world problem, "a folklore component is inevitable, which is something not necessarily bad."

"So that this summit really represents a new stage in solving the problems of man and earth, so that it not be simply a slogan, the ecological problems should be posed as economic problems in the true sense of the word," the Spanish minister said. He stated that "Rio is not the end of anything, it is the beginning of a new stage; we are beginning an understanding that we must continue" in homogeneous geographic, cultural, and political fields, like the EC in its relations with the Ibero-American countries or among the Mediterranean countries.

A first step in this sense might be the summit of all the Ibero-American countries' heads of state to be held in Spain next July, which could represent the opportunity for consolidating many of the policies that will be issued as a result of the Earth Summit.

As for the U.S. position during the negotiations, Borrell said that each country has the right to defend its interests, and he added that "it does not make sense that Europe should restrict its carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions if something similar is not done by other countries."

Spain, as an EC member, promised during the summit to stabilize the levels of CO2 by the year 2000 to 1990 levels, which, in Borrell's opinion, should be imitated by other countries in order to achieve results on a worldwide scale.

As for the EC's project to issue a directive for an energy tax, which has not yet been presented to the Council of Ministers and which Spain opposed at the start, Borrell said that the Spanish Government is willing to consider it.

"Although we still have doubts about the effectiveness of this tax in the short term, we currently have a more flexible position and we are willing to discuss the subject," he added.

Indian Delegate Signs Climate Changes Treaty

BK1106060092 Delhi All India Radio Network in English 0245 GMT 11 Jun 92

[Text] At the Rio Earth Summit, India today signed the climate changes convention which seeks to limit carbon and other gases emission to prevent global warming. After signing the convention, the environment minister, Mr. Kamal Nath, said India shares the global concern about the greenhouse effect of these gases. He said many countries are disappointed that the convention so far failed to obtain specific commitments from developed countries. Besides India, 41 other countries have so far signed the convention and 139 countries are likely to follow suit. India has already signed the biodiversity convention which seeks to protect the flora, fauna and microbial species in the world. Mr. Kamal Nath told All India Radio special correspondent, P. Jayestheran, that negotiations on forestry are now at a very crucial stage.

More Heads of State Arrive in Rio 10 Jun

PY1106015892

[Editorial Report] Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese at 2300 GMT on 10 June carries a one-minute report on the arrival in Rio de Janeiro of several chiefs of state including: Syrian Vice President 'Abd-al-Halim Khaddam, Latvian Supreme Council Chairman Anatolijs Gorbunovs, Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida, and the Samoan prime minister.

11 June Proceedings

Summary of Speeches, Remarks at 11 Jun Session

PY1106150592

[Editorial Report] Rio de Janeiro TVE in Portuguese at 1319 GMT on 11 June resumes live coverage of the UNCED from the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro.

Coverage begins with an interview with Botswana's environment minister. He briefly comments on the importance of the desertification treaty.

At 1327 GMT, Joi Chaozko, UN social and economic development secretary, begins to speak. He says that this conference is a milestone due to the complexities of environmental issues. He says that ecological problems cannot be separated from growth, economy, and social problems. Future action must be based on sustainable development. He says that many of the problems being debated are linked to energy resources, air pollution, and ozone destruction. Transnational companies are important participants for providing new technology. He comments on the need for a global alliance, both governmental and nongovernmental. He ends at 1341 GMT.

The next speaker is Faruq Qaddumi of the PLO, who begins speaking at 1342 GMT. He says that this conference is an important framework for studying the problems linked to eliminating oppression, exploitation, and colonialism. The environment cannot be dissociated from other problems. Responsibility must be shared by all. The international community is responsible for the aspirations of these people, therefore solutions must be found. The signing of the three treaties will be very important for the future. The Palestinian people have suffered foreign intervention for years. The world is a testimony of a process for democracy and the rights for self-determination, adding that the Palestinian people want lasting peace. The Israeli occupation of Palestine is an obstacle for social development. Israeli practices are illegal, therefore we demand the international community supports the Geneva Convention to protect the

environment. About 60 percent of Palestinian land is occupied with 250 settlements in the occupied territory. Israeli settlers receive all kinds of incentives in the Gaza Strip. This occupation is linked to environment because it took land from Palestine where there is less land for settlements and agriculture. He adds that there is a shortage of water. Water is also being contaminated by Israelis with chemicals. Trees are also destroyed, and this leads to soil erosion. The Israeli occupation has caused social and economic adverse effects on the Palestinian people.

He says that the situation is even more dramatic in the refugee camps, where health conditions are terrible. He says that waste from the Gaza Strip is dumped into the sea. He says that the time will come when equality and freedom will prevail. He ends at 1400 GMT.

The next speaker is Kwon Ui-hyok, the South Korean environment minister, who begins to speak at 1401 GMT. He says that his country agrees with the other representatives on the importance of biodiversity to solve environmental problems. It is now time for the new international regime to protect the environment. He says that his government has established harmony between ecology and development and that this attainment became a priority. Korean private companies are also cooperating in environmental protection despite the expenses. The international community must cooperate with Korea to establish a program to eliminate poverty. New technology should be available to all countries. Technology transfer is also directly linked to environmental protection. The new international order to emerge from this conference should be the cornerstone on which to eliminate confrontation and to ensure that peace prevails. He ends at 1418 GMT.

At 1418 GMT, Danielle de St. Jorre, the Seychelles environment minister, says that her presence here is an opportunity to learn the positions of other countries. She says that it would be a mistake to undermine the aspirations of the developing countries. The protection of the environment has always been the concern of the small island of Seychelles. She says that she does not want to complain, but international cooperation in environmental protection has been sparse. The Seychelles appeal for international cooperation for protection of all species. She ends at 1433 GMT.

The next speaker is Patrick Obasi, the world meteorological organization secretary general, who begins speaking at 1433 GMT. He says that the world is facing air pollution in the major cities of the world, there is ocean pollution, the ozone layer is being destroyed, and the environment is suffering great tension. Renewable and nonrenewable resources must be harmonized. He says that his organization will continue to improve its resources and provide more help. He says he looks at the future optimistically. The industrialized countries must become aware that better life does not necessarily mean more material things. He ends at 1452 GMT.

At 1453 GMT, GATT Director General Arthur Dunkel begins to speak. He says that GATT is playing an important role in world trade and emphasizes the need for environmental protection. He comments on regulations that prohibit exports of some goods. He says that actions are more important than words. He ends at 1504 GMT.

The next speaker is Canadian Environment Minister Jean Charest who begins speaking at 1505 GMT. He says we are committed to work together. Canada will reduce its carbon dioxide emissions by 1994. He says that many private companies are eliminating emissions without waiting for government regulations. Sustainable development needs understanding and support. Canada depends a great deal on natural resources which must be protected. He ends at 1524 GMT.

At 1425 GMT New Zealand Environment Minister Rob Storey begins to speak. He describes New Zealand, its people, and its animals and birds. He says that exploitation of resources can destroy the environment if not done right. New financial resources are needed to help the developing countries with sustainable development. New Zealand will sign the Biodiversity Treaty tomorrow; this is a good starting point. Marine resources are also being debated and Agenda 21 considers this issue. New Zealand will continue to protect whales and other marine life. New Zealand has a large economic zone and forests. He says that everyone must work toward sustainable development. He ends at 1539 GMT.

The next speaker is Princess Sonam Wangschuck, the representative of Butam, who begins speaking at 1540 GMT. She says that economic activities must be in harmony with protecting the environment, and special attention must be paid to population who are directly affected by the environment. She says that her country will sign the biodiversity treaty and intellectual rights must be respected. She ends at 1553 GMT.

The next speaker is OAS Secretary General Joao Baena Soares, who begins speaking at 1547 GMT. He comments on how the OAS is organized and lists its contribution for strengthening freedom. He says that the objective of this conference is not to restrict development in some areas; it seeks to allow everyone to find the right way for development. He comments on the purpose of OAS. Latin America and Caribbean are undergoing a new democratic process but poverty is seriously affecting them. He says that the OAS is willing to work with other organizations for environmental protection. He adds that many problems can be resolved at the regional level. He ends at 1607 GMT.

At 1608 GMT Ukrainian representative Yuriy Sherbeck begins to speak. He says that the Chernobyl catastrophe was an unprecedented event caused by a lack of safety measures and obsolete equipment. The Ukrainian parliament has decided to close the type of nuclear reactors used in Chernobyl by 1994. He says that his country is ready to sign the treaties. It also defends the principle of

equality. International cooperation for environmental protection is essential; it is also necessary to have ecological reserves. He says that his country defends the principle of equality.

He ends at 1622 GMT by saying that international cooperation for environmental protection is essential and that life depends on protecting the environment.

The next speaker is Wagaki Mwangi, youth leader of a Canadian nongovernmental organization [NGO]. She begins to speak at 1623 GMT. She describes her organization saying that youth organizations are not heard as they should be. She comments on a youth meeting held in Costa Rica where it was decided to protect cultures of each region. Youths of the United States, Japan, Germany and other countries are uniting; they want an equitable future. She ends at 1632 GMT.

At 1633 GMT Patricio Jerez, vice minister of environment of Nicaragua, says that preserving the environment is not a mere declaration of principles. He adds that the environment does not recognize borders. Cooperation is being carried out with our neighbors. He says that Central American presidents decided in 1990 to create an organization to protect the environment. An agreement for biodiversity has been signed in his region. He says that the Central American presidents will sign the biodiversity treaty to actively contribute to environmental protection.

He says that the poor countries are willing to rebuild the planet. Our economies must be managed with more austerity; Nicaragua must be preserved and protected and this is why we are making a great effort. He ends at 1647 GMT.

The final speaker before the recess is the unidentified director of the agency for cultural and technical cooperation of the NGO's. He begins to speak at 1648 GMT in French with simultaneous Portuguese translation. He says that technology transfer, while respecting the environment, is necessary. He adds that joint programs have been made with other organizations in this regard. He ends at 1702 GMT. The session is then recessed until 1800 GMT.

At 1814 GMT the session begins with unidentified Komores Islands delegate, who mentions efforts to preserve species in Komores. Poverty and excessive exploitation of land pose serious problems. He says that with EC help, there will be less depredation. He ends at 1823 GMT.

The next speaker is Peruvian Prime Minister Oscar de la Puente. He begins to speak at 1823 GMT saying that modern generations have defined a new stage of consumption. He says: "No one can deny the responsibility of most developed countries." He says that Peru is actively engaged in negotiations for the Climate Changes and Biodiversity Treaties. He confirms: "The Peruvian president will sign them tomorrow."

He confirms that technology transfer and financial resources are essential for development. Agenda 21 will ensure that developing countries have access to new technologies. "My government believes that the developed countries must provide the necessary additional funds." Peru is a developed country restricted by a set of social, economic, and political factors, among them corruption, terrorism, and drug trafficking. It is ready to preserve environment. He ends at 1834 GMT.

The next speaker is Suriname Foreign Minister Es Mungra, who begins to speak at 1835 GMT. He says that Suriname and Brazil have strong ties of friendship and cooperation. He says that his country and other countries of the Amazon have committed themselves to reasonably use natural resources, adding that the implementation of Agenda 21 will be the basis for new international cooperation. He ends at 1845 GMT.

The next speaker is Chief Emeka, the NGO secretary general of the commonwealth. He begins to speak at 1846 GMT saying that we should put aside patriotism and begin to deal with world issues, adding that it is necessary to increase the provision of funds.

He says that ways should be sought to make new technologies available to poorer countries. He states that the commonwealth is willing to join all efforts. He is not advocating partnership of the powerful, rather a significant partnership based on true solidarity. He ends at 1856 GMT.

At 1857 GMT, Eduardo Padilla, secretary of the national council of the environment of El Salvador, says: "My government is deeply concerned about environmental problems." We would like to thank the international community, especially the United Nations, for the immense help offered to his country. He comments on the cease-fire in force in his country since February.

He says that he is convinced that the environment is a key factor for reconciliation in his country. This step will help us find peace and help us work for environment. He states: "More than 80 percent of our rivers are polluted."

He comments on El Nino, saying that last year environmental council members and an executive secretariat for coordination of council policies were appointed. He expresses his government's support for the work by the central commission on environment which was created by Central American presidents in 1989. He comments that the region is consolidating peace and economy yet there is the extremely difficult task of demobilizing the Armed Forces and the guerrillas. He ends at 1911 GMT.

At 1911 GMT, Eduardo Valencia Ospina, on behalf of the president of the International Court of Justice, begins speaking. He notes that environmental dangers are international; therefore, legal action should also be international. He then calls for new international environmental laws and states that multilateral conventions

are necessary. He further notes that the international court will be a significant factor in the design of new environmental laws.

Vincent Perera, Sri Lankan minister of environment and parliamentary affairs, begins speaking at 1933 GMT. He calls for the UNCED to attempt to improve the standard of living of developing countries' peoples. He also calls for resources to implement Agenda 21. He states that the international financial order must be modified, and developing countries need more profitable activities. In conclusion, Perera states: "The international community has realized that we cannot solve our environmental problems without development."

At 1948 GMT, Fiji's environment minister begins speaking. He states: "Fiji supports the contents of Agenda 21." He says that the issues of use of the sea and waste dumping are important for Fiji, and notes that waste dumping has not been addressed in Agenda 21. He then says: "We also hope to sign the Climate Changes and Biodiversity Treaties."

The Congolese agriculture, water, forests, and environment minister begins speaking at 2001 GMT. He states: "Congo will sign the Biodiversity and Climate Changes Treaties." He adds: "We respect the principle that whoever pollutes, pays."

At 2009 GMT, UN official Peter Braneer begins speaking on the urgent need to adopt solutions to the movement of sand dunes as part of the overall problem of drought.

At 2016 GMT, Honduran Environment Minister Franklin Anduray begins speaking. He says that the current Honduran president is giving great importance to solving environmental problems, and adds: "We believe the problem can only be solved through a symbiosis between the people and the government." He then requests international financial help and requests "the industrialized countries pay a fair price for our resources."

At 2027 GMT, coverage of the UNCED plenum is interrupted for live coverage of a ceremony in which Brazilian President Fernando Collor signs a decree creating new labor courts and labor bodies.

Live coverage of the UNCED plenum resumes at 2036 GMT with Singapore Environment Minister Ahmad Mattar concluding his address.

At 2036 GMT, Shaykh Ahmad al Thani, Qatari minister of justice, begins speaking. He notes that the environmental situation concerns all nations. He calls for the development of strategies that meet the requirements of each country and adds that these efforts must be supported by financial assistance and the transfer of environmentally safe technology. He then says: "The state of Qatar supports international efforts regarding dangerous chemical substances and dangerous chemical weapons and protection of the oceans."

Czechoslovak Environment Minister Josef Vavrousek begins speaking at 2055 GMT, saying that his country is facing hard times and, for this reason, President Vaclav Havel could not come to the conference, although he supports efforts to improve the environment. He notes that they are concerned about the division between West and East Europe but states that his country believes the United Nations is the perfect forum for finding solutions to several problems. He adds that the world has changed a great deal and the United Nations must be reorganized. He then suggests ways of reorganizing the United Nations. He concludes by saying that the UNCED is a unique opportunity to solve several problems.

At 2110 GMT, Lenny Saith, planning and development minister of Trinidad and Tobago, begins speaking. He states that his government supports the policies and decisions of the Group of 77. He adds that without a pardoning of the foreign debt, developing countries will not be able to implement development programs. He states: "New and adequate financial resources must be supplied," and adds "We exhort this conference to accept Agenda 21." In conclusion, he states that his government will sign the Climate Changes and Biodiversity Treaties.

At 2119 GMT, Nguyen Khanh, Vietnamese Council of Minister vice chairman, states: "We also want to see Agenda 21 and the decisions reached during this conference become reality and not a historic document to be abandoned in our files." He notes: "Developing countries are under the burden of a huge foreign debt." He states further that developing countries must implement Agenda 21 and thanks some developed countries for offering financial support to developing countries.

Enrique Finol, Venezuelan environment and natural resources minister, begins speaking at 2134 GMT. He states: "We came to Rio convinced that this conference will be a turning point. The world will never be the same." He then notes that Venezuela believes that man's attitude toward the environment must be modified.

At 2140 GMT, Faris Buwayz, Lebanese foreign and expatriate affairs minister, begins speaking in French with simultaneous Portuguese translation. He states: "Environmental policies must be formulated at the national level; we believe international help in human terms should be granted only after the problem has been viewed domestically." He concludes by stating: "We must find a new international order to be left to future generations."

The Afghan vice minister of foreign relations speaks next. He gives a detailed list of the destruction of his country caused by the Afghan war and notes that the Afghan Government plans to do many things, including reforestation and research into wind and solar energy. He then asks for assistance from the United Nations and NGO's in clearing mine fields and for international help in curbing endemic diseases. He then says that the Afghan delegation has come to the Rio conference to sign

the Biodiversity and Climate Changes Treaties. He concludes by saying that the Rio conference must give special emphasis to environmentally sustainable development for less-developed countries and provide the means and funds for them to do so.

At 2213 GMT, Martin Holdgate, director general of the General Union for the Preservation of Nature, begins speaking. He states that Agenda 21 must be implemented. He also expresses concern about the lack of communication between NGO's and government agencies.

At 2226 GMT, Wangari Mathai, a representative of the Greenbelt Movement, begins speaking. He states that his organization wants environmentally healthy trade and industry and criticizes industrialized countries for irresponsible exploitation of the environment.

Francesca Pometta, a member of the Red Cross International Committee, begins speaking at 2234 GMT. She says that states must respect international conventions for protecting the environment during war.

At 2243 GMT, "four representatives of future generations" speak on behalf of the children of the world.

The plenum closes at 2303 GMT.

Faruq Qaddumi Address

PY1106162392 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television in Portuguese 1342 GMT 11 Jun 92

[Speech by Faruq Qaddumi, "chief of the PLO delegation of observers," at the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro—live, in Arabic with simultaneous translation into Portuguese]

[Text] Thank you, Mr. President. Your Excellency, Mr. Secretary General of UNCED, Your Excellencies, distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen:

On behalf of the Palestinian people I congratulate you, Mr. President, for chairing this conference. I also thank the Brazilian Government and people for organizing this conference and also for their hospitality. I also thank everyone who worked on organizing this very important and historic conference.

Mr. President, this conference represents an important and global turning point in dealing with environmental and development issues. It also represents a qualitative and positive change in the serious and responsible treatment of all the problems jeopardizing our planet and in plans that seek to reduce the current gap between industrialized and developing nations.

The plans for restoring the environment, in our opinion, are closely linked to the need to eliminate all forms of oppression and to provide shelter, health, and education to all those who have suffered from exploitation, greed, and colonialism for a long time.

Today, the environment cannot be separated from other problems, and the solution for environmental problems must be a responsibility shared by all of us. Therefore, the rights and freedom of mankind and the basic needs of people become part of the whole issue. The international community is responsible for fulfilling the aspirations of these people. Keeping this in mind, one can then try to resolve problems concerning the environment and sustainable development.

In this connection, we expect the signing of the framework agreement on climate changes, the Biodiversity Treaty, and the Declaration of Rio, together with Agenda 21, to be positive and tangible results of this conference.

Mr. President, from the beginning of this century the Palestinian people have been subject to aggression from outside their country, from abroad, aggression fueled by expansionism and the establishing of settlements, that evict our people from their homes, forcing them to move to other places. These moves have given rise to war declarations that jeopardize security and instability and prevent development.

The world is witnessing a process, a turn toward democracy, and the declaration of all peoples' rights to self-determination, of the Palestinian people who have been fighting for liberty and for a just and permanent peace that will guarantee the right to independence, to national sovereignty, and to the establishment of an independent state with Jerusalem—the sacred city—as its capital.

Mr. President, the lengthy occupation of Palestine by Israel is a serious obstacle to sustainable development and to improving the Palestinians' social environment because the control by the occupying force over Palestinian natural resources jeopardizes the entire socioeconomic network of the occupied Palestinian territories.

Several UN resolutions and other resolutions adopted by specialized agencies clearly stress our natural right to control and administer our own land and our natural resources. These resolutions also reaffirm that Israeli practices are absolutely illegal. Therefore, we demand that the international community urge the occupation force to adhere to all those international resolutions, by implementing the 1949 Geneva Accord and the 1907 Hague Agreement to protect the natural resources and the environment of the Palestinian territories.

We also urge the international community to establish the necessary mechanisms to end the Israeli occupation of Palestinian territory, other Arab territories, southern Lebanon, and the Golan Heights.

Mr. President, the proportion of Palestinian land that has been confiscated and seized by occupation forces for the construction of settlements and for alleged military security purposes amounts to almost 60 percent of the West Bank and approximately 40 percent of the occupied Gaza Strip.

Despite UN Security Council Resolution No 465, 250 settlements were built in the occupied territories. Israeli

plans for the construction of a new highway network to connect the settlements will require the occupation of another 7,000 hectares of farmlands in occupied Palestine.

Israeli settlers are given many incentives and facilities, such as tax exemptions and free land, to settle in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. In addition to the environmental difficulties caused by the climate there, the intensification of the settlement work has aggravated several problems linked to the environment, for example: first, reduction in available land for Palestinian urban development projects; second, concentrated population in the area; third, destruction of vegetation, including thousands of trees, and reduction of farmland area; fifth [number as heard], reduction in grasslands, as a result of overgrazing practices, which causes a reduction in the number of cattle; sixth, reduction in the water available for use by Palestinians for their domestic and farming needs; seventh, deliberate intensive use of herbicides by Israeli settlers for destroying crops and trees in our occupied Palestinian territory; and eighth, disturbances caused to the environment's dynamic and balance, which increases soil erosion and desertification.

Mr. President, Israel controls approximately 80 percent of the renewable water resources in occupied Palestinian territory, causing a serious water shortage that falls below the normal water supply needs of Palestinians. Actually, the Palestinians' per capita water consumption is approximately 25 percent of the Israelis' per capita water consumption.

The situation is especially catastrophic in the Gaza Strip, where sewage has gotten into our drinking water sources, causing a serious pollution situation. In addition, predatory exploitation has increased water salinity, thus rendering water unfit for irrigation.

Other drinking water sources, such as the Jordan River, have had their flow drastically reduced. Part of the Jordan River's flow has been retained and stored in the Sea of Galilee in Israel. The river also has fed the canals of Israel's national water network in the Negev Desert area. Therefore, the river flow has been reduced, while chlorine from mineral sources has increased by 60,000 tons. Consequently, the Jordan River is nothing more than a small sewage water flow. This has caused unsurmountable problems in the production of crops that need irrigation.

But water is not the only problem in the agricultural area, which is the key economic factor in occupied Palestinian territory. Crops and trees have been destroyed on a daily basis. Between December 1987 and July 1991, the Palestinian Human Rights Center has recorded the elimination of some 120,000 trees.

Such actions have caused not only immediate economic difficulties but also erosion of the soil, desertification, and the destruction of a native flora and wildlife.

The Israeli occupation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip since 1967 has damaged the environment and limited access to land and water, with very serious adverse socioeconomic effects for the people, and has led to the eviction of Palestinians.

Palestinians, who live inside Palestinian territory and in the diaspora, live under very difficult environmental conditions created by lengthy Israeli occupation. The situation is even more dramatic in the refugee camps where life is one of misery and poverty, characterized by a scarcity of clean, drinkable water because of the bad water supply system and horrible hygiene conditions aggravated by the lack of a sewage system.

In fact, occupation force officials refuse to provide sewage services. For this reason, sewage is dumped directly into the sea. This causes pollution to the sea and has killed off several species of fish. The remaining fish are not fit for human consumption.

The health conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories were also affected by the occupation force. In fact, the proportion of beds in hospitals in the occupied territories is one-sixth of those in Israel. Occupation official also use tear gas grenades, toxic chemical substances, live ammunition, techniques to break the bones of Palestinians, and raids on hospitals. The number of abortions has increased rapidly.

Mr. President, the existence of Israeli nuclear weapons are well known to the entire world; this places the Middle East in a very dangerous arms race, the harbinger of new wars. It would be a major step if the Middle East were declared a nuclear free zone in order to prevent the destruction of this region and prevent accidents, such as Chernobyl.

Within this framework, I want to mention the issue of toxic clouds produced by Israeli industrial and nuclear activities. Israel refuses to comply with international rules and treaties on this issue. A recent survey by the (Campbell company), a company supported by the European Bank at the request of the Environmental Services Company [preceding three words in English] of Israel, demonstrated that of the 100,000 tonnes of toxic and dangerous wastes produced by Israeli activities, 52,000 tonnes are in a place [words indistinct].

Mr. President, the Palestinian people believe peace and justice can be achieved through the implementation of legal international resolutions that enforce the same standards on everyone.

We viewed positively President Bush's initiative to call for a conference on the Middle East. Many rounds of talks were already held, but without any conclusion because Israeli participation in and its position on southern Lebanon and its [words indistinct].

We will continue working seriously in the quest for justice, primarily because our determination [words indistinct] the only solution to overall problems must be found by way of (?talks).

Mr. President, this continuous occupation deprives the Palestinian people of their rights and of environmental protection. The Rio Declaration on Principle 23 highlights the need to protect the environment and natural resources, to protect people from oppression, domination, and occupation. This clearly shows the need to implement international resolutions that will permit our people to exercise their inalienable rights to sovereignty in order to establish their state on national soil.

We firmly believe that the time has come for all of us to understand that occupation has an impact on the environment, on life, and liberty. Therefore, there can be no sustainable development under occupation.

Mr. President, just as the others do, we also consider this conference a historic event. We also praise the participation of the NGO's [non-government organizations] in their collective effort. We hope their mechanisms and resolutions will be implemented based on a desire to cooperate positively. Our people will participate and hope to participate in a world where equality, peace, and liberty will prevail, without occupation. I wish this conference great success. Thank you. [applause]

Peruvian Prime Minister Speaks

PY1206032792 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television in Portuguese 1823 GMT 11 Jun 92

[Speech by Peruvian Prime and Foreign Minister Oscar de la Puente at the UNCED at the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro—live, in Spanish with simultaneous translation into Portuguese]

[Text] Mr. President, I would like to congratulate His Excellency President Fernando Collor de Mello for his appointment as president of this historical conference. Because he is a Latin American and a leader of a country that borders on Peru, I share the belief of other illustrious personalities who preceded me on this rostrum that his guidance and experience will significantly contribute to attaining the exceptional objectives that prompted the international community to call this conference.

I would also like to convey through you, Mr. President, our deep-felt gratitude to the Brazilian Government and people for our warm welcome at this beautiful and spectacular city. I also want to publicly state our special gratitude to Mr. Maurice Strong, the secretary general of the UNCED, for his sustained efforts and valuable initiatives that made this conference possible.

Mr. President, the ancient peoples of the various Peruvian regions lived in harmony with their natural environment and respected it. They did not feel as if they were the all-powerful owners of the resources at their disposal. Rather, they were able to make use and yet preserve these resources. It is thanks to these people that the entire world now enjoys the benefits of certain edible and medicinal plants which are now planted all over the world.

The later generations born during the industrial revolution are the ones that created the new production and consumption model. At the end of this phase, when economic processes focused on technological progress, our planet began to suffer from a marked polarization caused by the differences in the levels of development and from both obvious and serious global environmetal problems. This is the great challenge that we are facing, a challenge to which me must rise without any kind of egotism whatsoever.

There is serious pollution caused by uncontrolled industrialization and consumption, and there are other types of pollution which are a consequence of the poverty that plagues most of the peoples on earth.

No one can deny that the industrialized countries are responsible in the eyes of history for the degradation of the planet's environment, mainly through the imposition of an exogenous model on developing countries, without taking into account the human being in all of its aspects nor the risk of the severe disruption of his environment.

Developing countries dramatically unable to provide for the basic needs of their people are also responsible, although to a lesser degree, for the degradation of the environment caused mostly by the critical level of poverty. This is a vicious circle which can only be broken through concrete and well-organized plans.

The initial reactions of developed countries to environmental problems did not take into account that the adopted and partially exported development models were at the root of these problems. The proposals for dealing with the greenhouse effect, the reduction of the ozone layer, and deforestation did not take into account the level of economic and social development of countries like Peru, which would be forced to implement measures and undertake commitments that would jeopardize their growth.

The new political scenario has projected international relations to other levels open to cooperation and not confrontation. However, despite the tantalizing theories born in the wake of the demise of the Cold War, the story of confrontations is not over. The classic dichotomy between North and South now has new variables and nuances, such as the priority attention that international politics are giving to environmental protection.

Mr. President, just as many other countries represented at this meeting, Peru is involved in the quest for a solution to environmental problems. Thus we fully support any action in favor of fully sustainable development. Our ethnic, cultural, and biological diversity, and our varied flora, fauna, climate, and geography have global implications, and global development-related

problems must be viewed responsibly by the industrialized countries. My country believes that bringing up this issue at the UNCED guarantees that it will receive global attention.

In keeping with this approach, we have implemented measures aimed at the proper management of our country's various ecosystems, among which we would like to single out the Amazon region. We have granted incentives to foreign capital for investing in Peru within the framework of sustainable development and respect for our sovereign right over our natural resources.

Mr. President, Peru has actively participated in the lengthy and difficult process of negotiations which led to the Climate Change and Biodiversity Treaties. The long list of countries that have already signed these instruments shows the confidence of the international community in their contents.

In view of the significance of these international conventions, the Peruvian president will sign them tomorrow morning at this forum. We acknowledge that these treaties should be considered as the starting point, that they can be improved through mechanisms contained in the treaties themselves, and that they constitute, as the UN secretary general says, [words indistinct], while the Biodiversity Treaty clearly reflects the willingness of the international community to preserve nature and not to destroy it.

Thus the two agreements commit us to continuing efforts to follow the course set by generations to come, a course from which we have no right to stray. Undoubtedly this requires political will toward mutual cooperation and understanding and much hard work. We are prepared for all of this.

The consensus concerning the Declaration of Rio, in the drafting of which Peru actively participated, clearly shows the desire of the international community to establish a political framework capable of incorporating the essence of the Declaration of Stockholm on the human environment and would serve, together with Agenda 21, to create a new basis for fair and equitable cooperation.

The transference of technology and financial resources are key elements for the attainment of sustainable development. Agenda 21 clearly states that countries should be given access to technologies that do not jeopardize nature's regeneration capabilities. In addition to these technologies, new and additional resources will be necessary for the implementation of programs.

Mr. President, my government believes that the developed countries must provide the necessary additional funds in the understanding that we are all crew members of the same ship: our planet.

The offers that several delegations at this forum have made to increase their contributions deserve special recognition, and should set an example that would move the other countries that can contribute to soften their positions and to decisively rise to this unprecedented challenge.

Mr. President, as a developing country that is restricted as are many others by a number of economic, social, and political factors that have an effect on most of its population, such as terrorism, widespread corruption, and drug trafficking, Peru has decided to deal with this dramatic situation even at the expense of temporarily and partially suspending the prevailing system of government.

We are confident that the swift return to the institutional status quo will allow us to satisfy most Peruvians, who have backed us up in the quest for an efficient and capable system of government endowed with the mechanisms that will allow our country to enjoy sustainable development within the framework of a true democracy.

Constructive political and social democratization, an environmentally sustainable economy, scientific and technological development in keeping with our national reality, and the recovery of indigenous knowledge and technologies to merge them with clean current technologies should provide the framework for our country's progress in keeping with the agreements that will be signed on this historical occasion. Thank you very much.

Ukraine's Shcherbak Address

PY1106211592 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television in Portuguese 1608 GMT 11 Jun 92

[Speech by Ukrainian Environmental Protection Minister Yuriy Shcherbak at the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro—live, in Ukrainian with simultaneous translation into Portuguese]

[Text] Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen: I have the honor to take the floor on behalf of the 52 million inhabitants of Ukraine, a new independent state located in Central Europe. Having been liberated from the yoke of the imperialist regime, this state decided to build a free and democratic society integrated into the family of European nations and the international community.

The Ukrainian flag has two colors, two colors representing the dreams of the Ukrainian people to live in an unspoiled world, from both an ecological and harmonious points of view. While the yellow color represents the color of our fertile wheat fields, the blue represents the sky. Unfortunately, they only represent a dream, an ideal. In fact, if there were an ecological flag to represent Ukraine, it would have darker and bluer colors. The painful situation of Chernobyl, that most horrendous of explosions, would have to be included in this flag. There are other poetic images of the Chernobyl catastrophe: a sea crowned with thorns; a mother trying to protect her child from radiation.

I want to call the attention of all participants in this conference to the unprecedented Chernobyl catastrophe,

which conveyed a terrible warning message in that it was caused by an excessive concentration of nuclear power based on technological systems that were not under control and that did not guarantee essential security norms.

The Chernobyl experience shows us the fragility and the interdependence of the world in which we live. In fact, these types of accidents do not respect national borders; consequently, thousands of people—especially children—will never live a normal life because they live in contaminated areas. There are dozens of millions of ecological refugees resulting from this disaster. The displacement of peoples has increased, as has psychological tension.

We must, in the years to come, guarantee the mobilization of human and material resources to reduce to a minimum the consequences of this catastrophe which are particularly dangerous in a heavily populated like ours. This excludes possibilities for the harmonious development of the state and society. We are not surprised, therefore, that the territory of the Ukraine was declared an ecological disaster zone.

Congress has also adopted a decision to close in 1993 all nuclear reactors similar to Chernobyl. I would also like to remind you that no reactor is in operation at the Chernobyl atomic plant.

Chernobyl is only one of the most tragic ecological problems of Ukraine. Like most of the post-communist economies of Eastern Europe, Ukraine has inherited an industry with high pollution levels. Water sources and the soil are highly polluted.

Representatives of Ukraine have already described the resources of our region, but the burden of related problems is enormous.

Mr. Chairman, allow me to make some basic observations that reflect our country's position on the many aspects of the environment at the regional, international, and world level.

1. Ukraine, one of the countries most deeply affected by ecological crises, welcomes the UNCED meeting. This has been clearly expressed to Brazilian President Fernando Collor de Mello by Ukraine Government representatives during their stay in Brazil. We are very satisfied with the mutual spirit of understanding. We want to thank the Brazilian Government for having organized UNCED and for its hospitality.

We believe that it is still difficult to assesss the impact of UNCED on humanity. It will be easier to measure the impact of this conference after some time has elapsed. Only with the passing of many years will humanity be able to assess completely the value of what we are doing today in Rio de Janeiro, because we are drafting a new way of thinking, a new philosophy. We are establishing the basis for measures that will have a great impact on the 21st century.

This conference is establishing challenges for the future, the survival of humanity without a North-South, East-West division; otherwise, it will mean death for all, and the earth will be covered by darkness.

2. In a spirit of cooperation, Ukraine is ready to sign the conference's main documents: the Rio Declaration, Agenda 21, the Climate Changes Treaty, and the Biodiversity Treaty. These documents may not be perfect, nor may they be entirely satisfactory to all our colleagues, but we believe they are a step toward environmental stabilization and environmental conservation. We are very aware of what we are signing.

3. Ukraine supports the idea of eco-conversion, which consists of partial financing of projects aimied at improving the environment, and the modernization of industry in an environmentally correst manner.

And second [as heard], Ukraine is quite concerned because, from its viewpoint, UNCED is not properly taking into account the interests of post-communist Europe, whose economies are in transition. We totally support the EC proposal to create a European environmental agency.

One should realize that Ukraine, like other states of central and eastern Europe, now has a transition economy. Consequently, it is a special type of country that cannot, of itself, resolve environmental problems.

We also believe that the structure of the organs and specialized agencies of the United Nations that deal with the preservation of the environment are, to a considerable extent, outdated and should be restructured and improved.

5. [number as heard] Ukraine believes that it is essential for all UNCED participants to draft clear, international, legal documents on environmental crimes—mainly in connection with environmental disasters—so that environmental problems may be resolved and a system of international supervision and surveillance, with local supervision, can be implemented.

We also believe that it is necessary to create a force that can take action in case of environmental catastrophes. Ukraine favors a comprehensive international debate on the issue of disarmament and the environment that should help eliminate nuclear arms, warheads, nuclear missiles, and other weapons. The debate should also discuss other military activities on land, air, and sea. This is a very significant matter now that mankind has put an end to the Cold War.

7. [number as heard] Ukraine favors respect for the principles of equality and shared responsibility concerning the environment by all states of the international community. We reject dividing the earth between elder brothers and brothers... [pauses] among brothers who give and those who take. Each country is responsible for its own socioeconomic development and for preserving its environment.

We believe it is useless to place the responsibility for environmental damage on a specific country. Because we oppose the selfishness of some groups, we believe it is essential to create a new form of global economic partnership, and within this framework the UN members could consult each other on the main environmental problems, especially the joint financing of environmental preservation measures and the transfer or exchange of environmental technology.

We support the creation of technical and scientific information networks and data banks covering environmental techniques. We believe we should define the conditions and financing of this system. Ukraine is satisfied with the cooperation for environmental preservation arrranged with the states of Central and Eastern Europe, with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and with the EC and other international organizations.

We are also satisfied with a recent international convention on the Black Sea in which Ukraine participated; with the agreement between Ukraine, Poland, and Slovakia for the creation of an international biosphere reserve in the Carpathians; and finally, with the economic integration of the international community.

We believe that the green canal between countries will be the proper tool for rapprochement between nations.

9. [number as heard] Ukraine thanks the United Nations for its resolutions on Chernobyl. At the same time we are concerned about implementing the scheduled programs. The coordinator in charge of Chernobyl has not yet been designated. We proposed an international business forum in order to mobilize the necessary resources to implement the UN plan on Chernobyl and for guaranteeing the financing of international projects.

Mr. President, at the opening of the conference, when we observed a minute of silence, we were certain that all of us thought or meditated on whatever is dearest to us. We also meditated on mankind's future, on what the world will be like in the future.

Human life is short, but the life of mankind should be eternal. Our individual lives and that of all mankind depend on the environment, on efforts by the international community and by governments, by nongovernmental organizations and citizens, and by all of us who have joined here in an effort to preserve the environment.

The Ukrainian delegation visited a mountain crowned by a great statute of Jesus, and from there we could see the beautiful Brazilian hills, the wonderful city of Rio de Janeiro, and the infinite expanse of the ocean. From that high place we believed that Jesus seemed concerned about mankind's crisis. Hope for the survival of mankind will allow us to overcome all problems. We will try to give life to that hope. Thank you.

Yugoslav Rebuts Croatian

PY1106181992 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television in Portuguese 0015 GMT 11 Jun 92

[Statement from the floor by unidentified Yugoslav representative in response to earlier remarks by Croatian representative Zvonimir Separovic at UNCED in Rio de Janeiro—live, in English with simultaneous translation into Portuguese]

[Text] Mr. President, the Yugoslav delegation complains that for the second time during this debate it has been compelled to make use of its right of rebuttal in light of unacceptable qualifiers that are outside the scope of this conference.

The Croatian minister made remarks concerning environmental damage with which we fully agree. We cannot, however, accept the description and interpretation of the causes that led to the civil war in Yugoslavia, nor of the role played by the parties. Most of all, we cannot accept the qualifiers against Serbia and Montenegro.

Mr. President, we would like to repeat that Serbia and Montenegro, as part of the Republic of Yugoslavia, are interested in fully cooperating with all neighboring countries in all areas related to the preservation of the environment. Thank you, Mr. President.

Qatari Justice Minister

PY1206035092 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television in Portuguese 2036 GMT 11 Jun 92

[Speech by Shaykh Ahmad Al Thani, Qatari minister of justice, at the UNCED at the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro—live, in Arabic with simultaneous translation into Portuguese]

[Text] Mr. Chairman: On behalf of Shaykh Khalifah Bin-Hamad Al Thani, the prince of the State of Qatar, it is an honor and a privilege for me to extend his compliments for the organization of this conference. I trust that your election will help us achieve the desired goals of this conference.

Mr. Chairman: In addition, it is a pleasure to extend our gratitude to the Brazilian Government and its people for planning this conference.

Distinguished delegates: Over the last few decades, man has managed to alter the ecological balance. This alteration of the ecology has been increased by his technological capacity, but he has overlooked the capacity of the ecosystem to renew itself. This has led us to (?conclude) that the Earth is unable to absorb what is caused by development. This has come to be known as ecological alterations. There is a close interrelation between man and nature. The situation has reached such proportions that it has become an international phenomenon.

This international problem will not be resolved by countries on an individual basis; therefore, it is an issue that concerns the entire world.

Our objective in attending this conference is not only to resolve our own problems but also to seek a more noble goal: All countries must unite to defend our planet.

The State of Qatar encompasses environmental protection within the framework of development programs, and it seeks to safeguard the biodiversity existing in its arid environment. We make great efforts to safeguard the environment and to find ways to improve the exploitation of existing resources. We have always strived to protect our coastal areas and to implement programs for rational use of the environment in order to protect our pastures and to expand green areas.

The State of Qatar also has strived to build an environmental institutional infrastructure and has attended many regional environment meetings on safeguarding the Gulf waters in addition to having implemented international and national programs. We have learned that respect for life and safeguarding the Earth are the two pillars for building a new society within the framework of a new international socioeconomic order.

We are living in a new era and today, more than ever before in the history of the world, we need to coordinate our policies responsibly.

We praise the work carried out by the United Nations and its agencies and we appreciate the work of these organizations. We have also learned that we must tackle social needs.

Mr. Chairman: The State of Qatar has always implemented environmental policies within the framework of its development programs. First, it implemented environmental protection policies, taking into account the interrelation of man and society. Second, it promoted public awareness to avoid the damage caused by technological problems. We strive to take all this into consideration in our development programs to safeguard the ecosystems.

The State of Qatar's development programs are based on the basic principle of sustainable development. This principle does not merely seek to safeguard nature, but it also establishes development patterns that seek the least possible amount of damage to nature and to the ecosystems while improving living conditions on Earth.

Protection of the environment is part of the Islamic creed. We believe in the principle that forbids us from damaging the environment. We believe that healthy environmental development is that in which people improve their living conditions to raise their standard of living. Therefore, we believe that the principle of sustainable development will guarantee the presence of human beings on the planet.

Mr. Chairman: We believe that this conference will convince people of the need to undertake multilateral actions to achieve sustainable development within the framework of a new international economic order and thus promote the search for solutions to implement these actions, which will help establish a more equitable world. Within this framework we will be able to make suggestions about economic and environmental matters and to safeguard cooperation among countries with different economic systems in the hope of achieving objectives based on rational management and on the principle of interrelation between man, resources, environment, and development.

We hope to be capable of developing strategies adapted to our needs and to fulfill the aspirations of each country. We also hope to be capable of adopting measures specifying the means to provide financial resources and technical assistance based on environmentally safe technologies. These technologies will be used to achieve the objectives sought by sustainable development within the framework of each country's priorities.

Mr. Chairman: We hope that on this occasion, we will amend the patterns and principles of a new world order through a sincere cooperation based on common issues and a common destiny.

The State of Qatar believes that sustainable development is humanity's ultimate objective for the good of our generation and future generations. We have taken up this struggle, which has also been assumed by the international community.

Moreover, developing countries must be supported through concessionary financial resources. There is also a need to transfer user-friendly, environmentally safe technology because the objectives of the environment program are part of this responsibility but within the framework of international laws and the principle of the responsibility of each of the parties involved.

We believe that a healthy planet signifies a fair socioeconomic international order. We hope to implement a new international model in which cooperation between developed and developing countries will result in the promotion of new technologies that will take into account the needs of each individual country. This cooperation role is an integral part of the protection of the environment.

The State of Qatar believes this conference should study international laws to establish sanctions against unlawful actions that damage the environment.

The State of Qatar supports the proposal to coordinate international efforts to help implement Agenda 21 so that we may promote sustainable development of the Earth and so that we may achieve our ultimate goals within the framework of a peaceful, friendly coexistence between the North and the South based on just terms.

In the UN Treaty on Climate Changes, UN member countries have admitted that the emission of gases that cause the greenhouse effect harm both developed and

developing countries alike. In view of this, we reassert the need for the parties involved to work together so that everything that is done in this conference may become a reality.

The State of Qatar can join other states and limit gas emissions without undermining development in the areas of energy, transportation, agriculture and industry, but without hampering development of our technological know-how.

We hope that this conference will not adopt measures that will have nefarious effects on developing countries.

The State of Qatar objects to the proposal to tax gas use because it is contrary to the aspirations of our people.

Mr. Chairman: Humanity is at a crossroads mainly with regard to the disparity between peoples, extreme poverty, and the undermining of ecosystems. This is why we believe that environmental matters are interrelated-...[pauses] establishing goals, that is, a safer environment through international cooperation backing Agenda 21, which seeks to prepare the world for the next century.

Agenda 21 reflects a consensus and political commitment at the highest level to cooperate on the environment and development levels. Its enforcement demands the highest responsibility through implementation of international cooperation strategies, programs, policies, and plans, and, primarily, the transfer of environmentally safe technologies on a concessionary basis.

Mr. Chairman: Because this conference seeks to implement the principles of justice between the North and the South and to find a common denominator among people—this new order constituting principles of cooperation among states and taxing the damage caused to environment—we believe that all those who cut trees, who pollute drinking water for any reason, or who suppress freedom, violate rights, and undermine human dignity should be punished simply because it should be considered a terrorist action or sabotage. This is practiced every day in the occupied Palestine territories.

The conference should work through cooperation to safeguard the environment, striving to resolve disputes through peaceful means and to achieve a just solution for the Palestine people under occupation, and, based on the Rio Declaration, protect people under occupation and their environment.

The State of Qatar supports international efforts regarding dangerous chemical substances and dangerous chemical weapons and protection of the oceans. We reassert the need to stress the importance of world poverty as the main reason to resolve environmental problems through sustainable development.

The State of Qatar has humbly strived to diminish this problem through [word indistinct] financial systems to other developing countries or by canceling debts that other countries have with us, and through our investments in other developing countries.

In conclusion: We hope that this conference, which is a continuation of the Stockholm conference, will become a solid basis for an action plan for the development of our planet with peace and prosperity.

Thank you very much. [applause]

Mulroney Aims 'Veiled Criticism' at Bush

PY1206015492 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2309 GMT 11 Jun 92

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 11 Jun (EFE)—Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney directed veiled criticism at U.S. President George Bush when he signed the Biodiversity Treaty on 11 June at the Earth Summit.

Bush, who will arrive on 11 June in Rio de Janeiro, where the summit will begin on 12 June with the participation of some 120 world leaders, reiterated on leaving Washington that he will not sign the Biodiversity Treaty on preventing the extinction of species.

According to one of Mulroney's spokesmen, Mulroney said that even though each country must consider its national interests when it makes a decision, it is "unfortunate" that they define them in such a limited way that they do not take into account the global impact. He denied Brazilian press reports that said the Canadian prime minister allegedly stated that those presidents who do not want to sign the treaty should not participate in the summit of heads of state.

The other treaty on climate change has the objective of fighting global warming, but it was watered down by U.S. opposition to obligatory deadlines for the reduction of carbon dioxide emissions. Bush will sign this agreement on 12 June, and Mulroney and dozens of world leaders will sign it before 14 June.

According to the Canadian spokesman, in his address on 12 June Mulroney will announce "commitments and figures"—although they will not be "very, very large"—regarding additional resources for the Third World in order to comply with the summit's agreements.

The financing of Agenda 21, an action program that will promote sustainable development in the Third World, was the object of intense negotiations between the minister delegates on 11 June. It is still not clear whether the pending disagreements can be resolved before the beginning of the summit.

Mulroney and Germany's Helmut Kohl, who met in Rio de Janeiro on 11 June and discussed the upcoming Group of Seven summit in July in Munich, talked about this problem. The spokesman stated that they also discussed another point of disagreement: aid to the former Soviet and East Bloc republics.

Nigeria Calls For End to Desertification

AB1106162092 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 11 Jun 92

[Text] Nigeria has again called for urgent international action to stop desertification in Africa. The foreign affairs minister, Major General Ike Nwachukwu, made the call yesterday while addressing the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. He said that desertification in Africa had assumed a crisis proportion as the continent's land mass has been turned into desert.

The minister admitted that Africa bore the blame for some of the problems, but pointed out that the major causes of desertification were effects of natural factors and lack of capital, as well as technological resources to check the relentless advance of the desert. He told the summit that drought should also be qualified for adequate funding under the global environmental facility. Nigeria, he said, believes strongly that only the speedy conclusion of an international convention on restitution can reassure Africa and other regions with deserts of the commitment of the international community. Gen. Nwachukwu commended the Greenpeace movement for its monitoring of dumping of toxic waste in Africa.

Security Measures Reinforced at Riocenter

PY1106185992 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 1600 GMT 11 Jun 92

[Text] The plan guaranteeing the security of the chiefs of state has been reinforced and is now fully operational. The Army has deployed more troops and tanks in the Riocenter zone. Tanks are ready for action.

The route to be used by the chiefs of state is under full protection, and 1,500 more soldiers have arrived. There are men on tops of buildings and standing watch on hilltops. Radar is operating round the clock. The airspace over the Riocenter has been closed to civilian planes. At the airport, two Army helicopters are in a state of readiness, while a Navy helicopter is continuously overflying the area. More than 500 Marines arrived today to protect Riocenter.

Riocenter has several features enhancing its security: It is located in an isolated area with few access routes, which facilitates control measures, and there are no surrounding hills. Riocenter is protected by canals and artificial lakes, which form additional barriers.

Disturbances, Arrests Near Riocenter 11 Jun

PY1106222192 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1807 GMT 11 Jun 92

[By special correspondent]

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 11 Jun (TELAM)—Rio de Janeiro police today arrested 10 youth organization members who were protesting "discriminatory" treatment at UNCED. The police practically dragged the youths away, who were then stripped of their credentials.

The youths from various countries were holding a news conference during which they protested that the speech by Wagaki Mwangi, who represented youth organizations belonging to the Canadian Youth Organization, was not broadcast on the internal television circuit.

The police interrupted the unexpected news conference, which was held a few meters away from the main door of the Riocenter session room, and dragged various youths to the floor.

Among the incidents filmed by international media were youths lying down one on the top of the other to avoid being arrested. The police still managed to drag them away.

Journalists have reported that the damage resulting from the incident has not yet been assessed, and that the session room's main door was almost completely destroyed.

The police succeeded in their objective, but were unable to restore calm because another group of youths that disbanded were then surrounded by almost 1,000 journalists trying to get reports.

Strong Said To Pressure Bush on Rio-92 Position

PY1206013692 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 11 Jun 92 Environment Section p 2

[Text] Rio de Janeiro—On the eve of President George Bush's arrival, the main treaties have not yet been approved and are even causing disputes between delegations. Diplomatically, as the post of Rio-92 secretary general demands, Maurice Strong took an optimistic view when he commented on the matter. "The documents that have already been prepared are very satisfactory, but there are certain points of Agenda 21 that are causing concern because some countries want to water down certain proposals," he said. "Government interests continue to be an obstacle."

The secretary general stressed that he intends to pressure Bush to reverse his position.

Japanese Prime Minister Kiichi Myazawa will announce 13 loans to Brazil totaling $600 million, to finance projects to clean up the Tiete River and the Bay of Guanabara.

Strong 'Believes' U.S. Will Sign Treaty

PY1106142392 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 11 Jun 92

[Text] OAS Secretary General Joao Baena Soares has criticized the isolationist stance of the United States at the Rio-92 debates.

On his arrival in Rio de Janeiro yesterday, the OAS secretary general said it is necessary to avoid creating another source of disagreement between the North and the South, in the ecological sector.

With the support of the 12 EC members and Japan and the United Kingdom's promise to sign the Biodiversity Treaty tomorrow, the United States is now the only industrialized nation not signing. Rio-92 Secretary General Maurice Strong believes the United States will sign the treaty.

[Begin correspondent Vera Lucia Canfran recording] Only 17 hours before the arrival of U.S. President George Bush, Rio-92 Secretary General Maurice Strong said at the NGO's [nongovernment organizations] forum that he still hopes the United States will change its position and sign the Biodiversity Treaty.

Maurice Strong again said the Rio de Janeiro conference was not held to give money to poor countries. He said he expects all countries participating in the conference to make political commitments that will serve as a basis for negotiating the agreements.

Regarding newspaper reports that the Global Forum's organizers, Tony Gross and Warren Lindner, are misappropriating forum funds, Maurice Strong said he finds this distrust offensive. He recalled that the NGO's forum is an official event of UNCED and that he does not know who could be interested in these groundless charges. [end recording]

Main Committee Fails To Agree on Agenda 21

PY1106021092 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0113 GMT 11 Jun 92

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 10 June (EFE)—It was reported here today that the Main Committee of the UN Conference on Environment and Development, which is responsible for approving the final texts of Agenda 21 and the declaration on forests, will leave the final decision on controversial points in the hands of the ministers.

Among the controversial items are three paragraphs referring to the North's financial assistance to the South to fulfill the expensive Agenda 21, an ambitious action program that aims to integrate development and environment.

The three points in question refer to the calendar for doubling official assistance for development (AOD) to 0.7 percent of countries' gross domestic product, the conditions for contribution, and the possible assignment of additional funds for ecological projects through capital provided by a World Bank organization.

According to diplomatic sources, Main Committee President Tommy Koh decided to leave the responsibility for seeking an agreement on the three topics with the ministers of other participating countries in the hands of Brazilian Foreign Minister Celso Lafer.

The sources added that the committee also left in the ministers' hands the final decision on controversial topics in an Agenda 21 chapter referring to the atmosphere, which was blocked by Saudi Arabia, and the declaration of principles on forest preservation.

The committee, which comprises representatives of a small group of countries who worked almost 17 hours between 9 and 10 June, will discuss the rest of the texts tonight, including the accepted part of the document on financing.

The Main Committee's first agreement this afternoon referred to desertification. The committee approved the African proposal, which was supported by other countries, to convene a meeting to negotiate a treaty on desertification and drought that should finish discussions by June 1994.

The deadline for approving the documents ends on 11 June because at 0900 [1200 GMT] on 12 June the first of more than 100 heads of state or government who asked to speak at the conference will step up to the podium. The conference will close on 14 June.

Canada Among First To Sign Biodiversity Treaty

PY1106180592 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 1600 GMT 11 Jun 92

[Excerpt] The first chief of state to arrive at Riocenter was Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, who went directly to the Canadian headquarters at the center.

The United States expected the Canadian Government to also refuse to sign the Biodiversity Treaty, but this did not happen. Canada was among the first countries to sign the treaty, thus further isolating the United States. The Canadian prime minister said he still has to talk with President George Bush. [passage omitted]

Israel Threatens Not To Sign Declaration of Rio

PY1106214992 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 11 Jun 92 p 1

[Text] Israel will not sign the Rio Declaration if it contains the principle that guarantees the "population of occupied areas" rights over the natural resources of said areas. The Palestinian issue is at the bottom of this stalemate. The United States did not like the qualifier "occupied territories" either, but it has since changed its mind and already has decided to sign the Rio Declaration.

'Amram Pruginin [name as published] of the Israeli delegation to Rio-92 stated on 10 June that there is still time to take the phrase in question out of the Rio Declaration's text.

He said: The rights of the people in occupied territories are guaranteed through other legal international instruments such as the Geneva Convention. The issue has political connotations. Agenda 21 and the Rio-92 documents are the result of international efforts toward the

preservation of the environment. We cannot accept the mixing of the two issues. The problem is that the principle in question guarantees rights but does not address the duties the people of occupied territories have toward the preservation of the environment.

Principal Documents Combined; 3 Issues Remain

PY1206030092 Brasilia Voz do Brasil Network in Portuguese 2200 GMT 11 Jun 92

[Excerpts] A few days before its conclusion, UNCED has already yielded concrete results. Only a few items are still pending. The full text of the Rio Declaration was approved by UNCED's main committee today. It is a 27-article document that lists guidelines for the implementation of sustainable development. In addition to the Rio Declaration, the two other documents consolidated by UNCED are the Climate Changes and Biodiversity Treaties. The Climate Changes Treaty, which is aimed at reducing carbon gas emissions into the atmosphere, already has 48 of the 50 signatories required. The Biodiversity Treaty, which concerns the preservation of species, has 17 signatories more than the required 30. The United States was the only country to announce that it will not sign it. [passage omitted]

UNCED negotiations have not ended yet. The last attempts are being made to resolve pending issues before the chiefs of state summit to be held this weekend. Despite the difficulties, Brazilian Foreign Minister Celso Lafer does not admit that there is an impasse:

[Begin Lafer recording] There is no impasse because there has been no rupture of the atmosphere of understanding and because there are no radical positions to make me think there are unsurpassable difficulties. [end recording] [passage omitted]

The issues still being discussed refer to finances, the atmosphere, and forests. Journalist Antonia Marcia Vale reports:

[Begin Vale recording] Only three of the 40 chapters of Agenda 21 are still preventing the final draft from being completed: finance, forests, and the atmosphere. Only one or two items of each of these chapters are creating difficulties.

In the chapter on finances, the difficulty centers on how soon developed countries will begin allocating 0.7 percent of their gross domestic product to the environmental programs to be implemented in the developing countries.

In the chapter on the atmosphere, the difficulty refers to the safety of energy-producing technologies that will replace oil by-product fuels. The countries willing to prevent pollution from oil by-products recommend nuclear energy as a good replacement. The oil-producing countries, however, do not accept this change.

In the chapter on forests, the only difficulty refers to holding a convention on forests after Rio-92 ends. If this item is approved, it will be included in the preamble of Agenda 21. The United States is demanding that this convention be held, but the developing countries—particularly Malaysia—do not accept the idea.

The final draft of the Declaration on Forest Management also depends on these items. The texts of Agenda 21 and the declaration should be finished today, but negotiations may continue until early tomorrow—as happened this morning. [end recording]

Summit Documents Safeguard Brazilian Interests

PY1106223192 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 11 Jun 92 Rio 92 Section p 1

[By Regina Eleuterio]

[Text] Brazil will come out of the Rio-92 conference with a large part of its interests encompassed in the conference's official documents. Its greatest victory, however, goes beyond the Riocenter's limits: The publicity surrounding the summit has improved the country's image, which was traditionally associated with the burning of the Amazon forest. This has helped Brazil become one of the main mediators between the North and South.

Ambassador Marcos Azambuja, coordinator of the Brazilian position at the conference, has said: Brazilian interests are reinforced in the majority of the documents. At no time did we face opposition to our basic interests. He stressed that in order to obtain majority support, many times it was necessary for all countries to yield on their positions.

The Climate Changes and Biodiversity Treaties, which Brazil was the first to sign, are an example of the negotiations. With the Climate Changes Treaty, Brazil—which favored the establishment of deadlines and limits to reduce carbon dioxide emissions—ended up accepting a more general document, the only way in which the United States would sign the treaty.

Regarding finances, Brazil always has upheld the establishment of an autonomous fund to finance environmental projects. For the sake of consensus, it ended by upholding—along with other developing countries—the modified GEF [Global Environmental Facility] (the World Bank agency for global environmental projects) proposal.

Azambuja said: Brazil could not achieve its maximum expectations on almost any of the items, but we came out of all of the negotiations without the slightest scratch to our sovereignty.

In the Rain Forest Declaration of Principles, Brazil was able to sign two basic points: the principle of sovereignty of each country over its rain forests, and the concession of international resources to compensate for implementation of environmental protection programs.

Zimbabwe Favors Home-Grown Environment Solutions

MB1106094392 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0624 GMT 11 Jun 92

[Text] Rio de Janeiro June 11 SAPA—Zimbabwe, sceptical of the Convention of International Trade on Endangered Species for banning ivory trade which could earn the country millions of dollars annually, is arguing at the world Earth Summit for treaties that will not hinder development of Third World countries. ZIANA news agency reports that Zimbabwe has prepared a 73-page document which argues for home-grown solutions to environmental problems.

The document is to be presented to the two-week-long conference, which is being attended by Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe.

The international community, says the paper, should support full participation of developing countries in the negotiation process of all international agreements to ensure that all their concerns are incorporated.

Swiss Minister Cotti Denies U. S. Pressure

LD1106123792 Bern Swiss Radio International in English 1105 GMT 11 Jun 92

[Radio interview with Flavio Cotti, Swiss environment minister—live from Rio de Janeiro. Cotti speaks in French with English translation by reporter Jessica Hottinger; introductory graf read by announcer]

[Text] First we turn to Brazil, where the Swiss environment minister, Flavio Cotti, has denied that the United States tried to put Switzerland under diplomatic pressure at the Earth Summit in Rio. The U.S. wrote to the Swiss asking them not to support the so-called like-minded declaration, which aims at a drastic cut in carbon dioxide emissions and goes beyond the Rio convention on global warming. The Swiss has helped to draft this declaration and Mr. Cotti said they intended to stick by it. Jessica Hottinger reports from Rio:

[Hottinger] On arriving in Rio the Swiss environment minister, Flavio Cotti, played down the rift between the United States and Switzerland over Swiss energy policy—that is, Switzerland's will (as heard) to reduce and stabilize carbon dioxide emissions by the year 2000.

[Cotti] I think that Washington showed its sincerity when it sent me the diplomatic note in Bern. However, it is possible that even a small country has different policies. Our energy policy is not new. It was outlined at the Geneva conference on climate change at the end of 1990. At Geneva, both the EFTA [European Free Trade Association] countries—and Switzerland is a member of EFTA—and the European Community countries were quite clear about the issue of climate change.

[Hottinger] It's now obvious that Flavio Cotti will align himself on the European positions regarding the biodiversity convention. As for the like-minded climate declaration, Switzerland set the ball rolling by insisting on a separate, stronger declaration. Now the European Community will also come out with its own statement on the issue. The Swiss spokesperson, (?Marco Cameroni), was adamant: We are proud that we started off this declaration of climate change; it's a victory for Swiss diplomacy.

Besides the conventions, the discussions about Agenda-21 are progressing rapidly. The key chapter of technology transfer is closed. Technology transfer now has a new name—technology cooperation. The careful wording of the compromise will let Western governments further the flow of environment-friendly technology to the developing countries with development aid budgets. This is not what the Third World countries wanted, but it is as good as they are going to get.

From Rio de Janeiro for Swiss Radio International, I'm Jessica Hottinger.

EC To Seek Stabilized Carbon Dioxide Emissions

PY1106124292 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2223 GMT 9 Jun 92

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 9 Jun (EFE)—It was reported today that the EC will reaffirm the objective of stabilizing the emission of carbon dioxide in the year 2000 at the level reached in 1990. It will urge the other industrialized countries to do the same.

The declaration will be made public by Portuguese Prime Minister Anibal Cavaco Silva on behalf of the EC during the signing of the climate change treaty by the Twelve in a ceremony scheduled for 13 June, the eve of the closure in Rio of the UN Conference on Environment and Development.

The EC member countries regard this treaty as "a significant first step" in the process of elaborating a world reply to the global problem of the climate change. They will urge all countries to sign this treaty during the conference and to ratify it as soon as possible.

At least 50 countries must ratify the treaty if it is to take effect. More than 25 countries have already signed it and another 75 countries will do so before 14 June.

In its declaration, the EC will support the continuation of the intergovernmental negotiation committee that deals with this treaty and will urge it to meet in September or October 1992.

The EC also will reaffirm the objective of jointly stabilizing the emission of carbon dioxide—the element responsible for the greenhouse effect—by the year 2000 at the level reached in 1990.

The EC will continue to implement the necessary measures to meet the objectives, and it "is preparing a strategy" to limit the emission of carbon dioxide and to improve energy output.

During negotiation of the climate change treaty, the United States flatly rejected the inclusion of a deadline for the stabilization. This generated harsh criticism against the U.S. Government and contributed to "weakening" the treaty.

The declaration states that EC member countries also will urge all countries to implement the commitments established in the treaty in their domestic policies, and will urge other industrialized countries to adopt commitments similar to those established in the Community field.

Cuban, British, Kuwaiti, Indian Leaders Arrive

PY1206043092 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 2200 GMT 11 Jun 92

[Summary] On 11 June the following chiefs of state arrived in Rio de Janeiro for the UN Conference on Environment and Development: Cuban President Fidel Castro, UK Prime Minister John Major, Kwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad Al Sabah, and Indian Prime Minister Narasimha Rao.

World Organizations Urged To Increase Controls

PY1106191792 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1449 GMT 11 Jun 92

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 11 Jun (EFE)—The Socialist International (SI) and the World Union of Christian Democrats [Internacional Democrata Cristiana, IDC] today agreed to ask for increased controls by world organizations on critical environmental situations and problems.

In a communique released in Rio de Janeiro on the occasion of the Earth Summit, the IDC emphasizes that it is "essential" to create, within the UN system, "an authority with worldwide jurisdiction" with the power and facilities to monitor effectively the environment, take corrective measures, and even apply sanctions.

In addition, the IDC recommends that the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) be equipped with better controls, and legal and institutional mechanisms.

According to the IDC, the IAEA's task should be expanded to include the "supervision and control of those countries that presumably have nuclear weapons but do not officially admit it, such as the recently created or reestablished republics of the former Soviet Union where nuclear capabilities still exist."

In turn, in another communique published in Rio de Janeiro, the SI recommends "establishing a UN institution responsible for conservation, renewable resources, and clean infrastructure in the areas of transportation and energy."

The SI also requested that the developed countries achieve the UN goal of having at least 0.7 percent of their gross domestic product (GDP) earmarked for development cooperation before the year 2000.

The SI communique adds: "These (industrialized) countries also must immediately and substantially contribute to increasing the operational capability of the existing financial institutions, ensuring an honest and democratic management of the funds."

According to the Socialists, the 100 world leaders meeting from 12 to 14 June in Rio de Janeiro "must take a position opposing any transfer of toxic or dangerous waste among the countries, or technologies and industries that are not entirely safe for the environment."

The SI also asks the planet's leaders "to take measures to keep materials of military or civilian use under strict international, global control." The SI adds: "This must include the safe storage of nuclear waste."

The SI especially asks the United States to assume "the responsibility of signing the Biodiversity Treaty," which the U.S. Government is resisting.

The IDC and the SI equally emphasize that the recent international political changes allow more attention to be given to allocating more money for the resolution of ecological problems.

Both communiques also ask for quick, concrete, and effective measures because, according to the IDC, "we are on the verge of a global catastrophe and certain damage to the ecology may become irreversible."

The Christian Democrats add: "Undoubtedly, there is an ethical, historical, and political basis for the developed countries to repair appropriately or compensate for the damage they have caused and continue to cause to the environment."

The Christian Democrats also noted: "The developing or underdeveloped countries cannot limit themselves to presenting a list of claims without, at the same time, admitting their own responsibility."

The two international organizations hope that the Earth Summit will be a starting point for what the SI defines as "acceptance of a common responsibility with respect to natural resources and global goods."

NGO's Propose International Coordinating Group

PY1206031092 Brasilia Voz do Brasil Network in Portuguese 2200 GMT 11 Jun 92

[Text] The NGO's [nongovernmental organizations] are proposing the establishment of an international organization to coordinate the activities of NGO's and those of social movements defending the environment around the world. Correspondent Vera Lucia Canfran explains:

[Begin Canfran recording] The new international organization that will unite the NGO's and social movements that defend the environment will be defined on 13 June.

The objective is to coordinate and put into practice 35 treaties that are being established at the '92 Global Forum.

So far, the NGO's have concluded three agreements: One on international trade, one on waste, and another on consumption control. This last treaty views not only the consumption of green [as heard] or energy, but also the excessive consumption of countries in the northern hemisphere in comparison with the poverty of southern hemisphere countries.

All these treaties, which do not depend on the Rio-92 conference, will be presented to the people and international leaders at Riocenter on 13 June. [end recording]

Activities of Heads of State Reported

PY1106182192 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 1600 GMT 11 Jun 92

[Editorial Report] Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese at 1600 GMT on 11 June carries a one-minute report on the activities of various heads of state in Brazil. The announcer reports that on 11 June British Prime Minister John Major visited a Catholic Church organization in Rio de Janeiro called the Sao Martin Foundation, where about 200 street children are fed every day. The announcer then says that the British prime minister will meet on the afternoon of 11 June with Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi and possibly with the Turkish prime minister. The announcer states: "Not until tomorrow will Major go to the Riocenter to meet President Fernando Collor. In the afternoon, the British prime minister will return to London."

In a similar one-minute report, correspondent Monica Waldvogel reports that a head of state enters President Collor's office every 15 minutes for protocol greetings. Waldvogel says: "It was a busy morning. Three African presidents—from Namibia, Kenya, and Burkina Faso—and the Syrian vice president came. The longest conversation was with Prince Rainier from Monaco."